

HIS MONTH
46 PAGES

"YOUR OWN COMPUTER"—SPECIAL SECTION

\$1.25 ■ MAR. 1979

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THE MAGAZINE FOR NEW IDEAS IN ELECTRONICS

AUDIO TEST STATION

5 in 1 instrument you'll have to own

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Play it like a piano

PLAY METAL TAPE

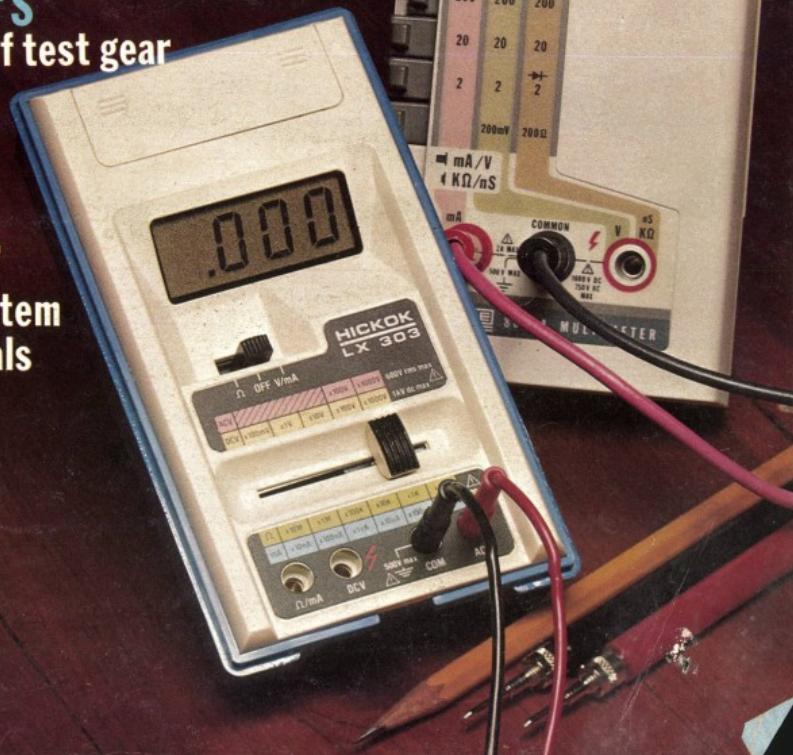
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LCD DMM'S

New wave of test gear

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- ★ Buying a system
- ★ CRT Terminals
- ★ Floppys
- ★ Printers



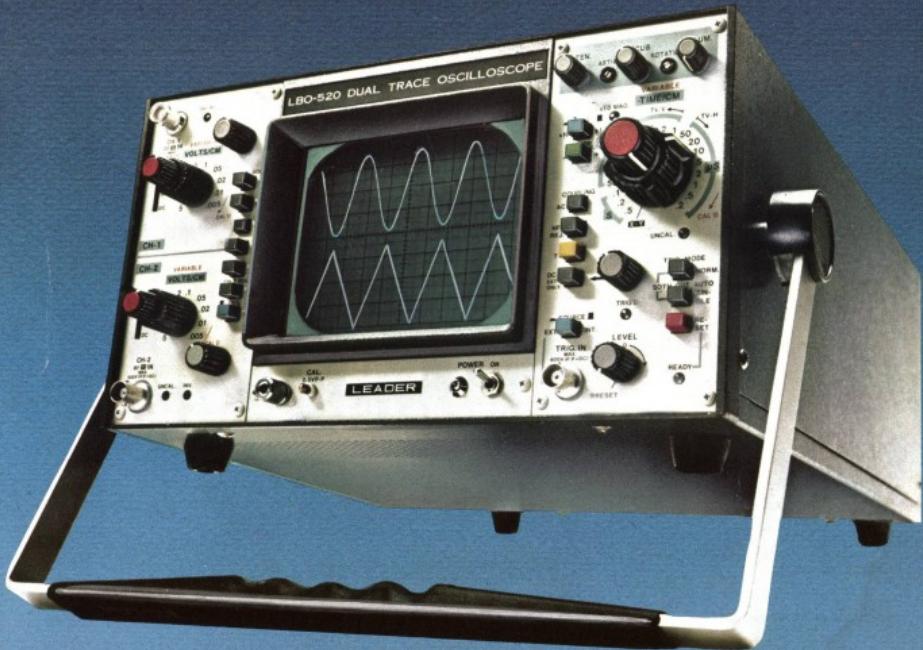
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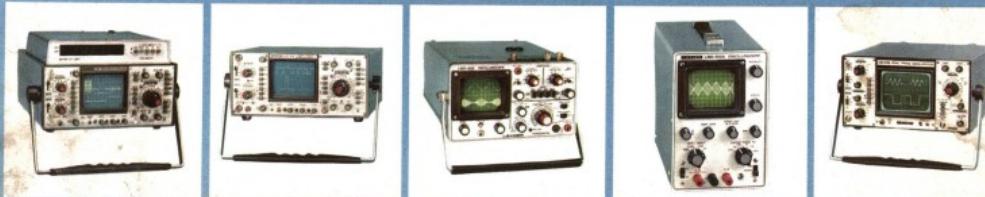


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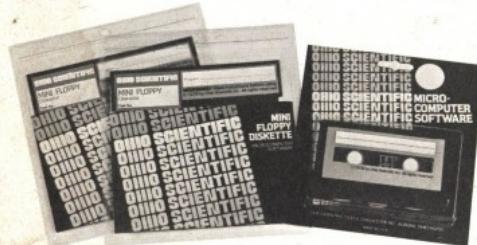
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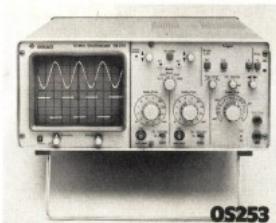
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MARCH 1979 Vol. 50 No. 3

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ON THE COVER

Liquid crystal digital multimeters appear to be the wave of tomorrow. They are inexpensive, highly accurate, offer multiple ranges and are readily available. In this issue we examine the circuitry and IC that have made this possible. For more info see the story starting on page 41.



PERSONAL COMPUTERS are the two words out of the mouths of electronics activists these days. If you want to learn why they think computers first, our "Your Own Computer" Special Section that starts on page 47 is must reading.

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looking ahead

Videodiscs on sale: Just four years after it was originally promised, the optical videodisc system developed by Philips and MCA went on the market in the last days of 1978. But the marketing was very limited—just a handful of players were offered in three stores in Atlanta so the two companies could come in just under the wire and make good their latest promise of marketing in 1978. During 1979 and 1980, player and disc sales will gradually fan out through the nation, according to the plans.

At the Atlanta debut, the player carried a list price of \$695, and a catalog of more than 200 discs listed movies at \$9.95 and \$15.95, operas and ballet at \$20, how-to and educational programs at \$5.95 and \$9.95. Although a special two-hour disc has been developed for feature films, all except three of the movie titles in the catalog were on one-hour (30-minutes-per-side) discs. The player is being sold under the "Magnavision" label by Philips' subsidiary, Magnavox. The discs are labeled "DiscoVision" and include selections of films from Universal (owned by MCA), Warner Brothers, Paramount, Walt Disney and American Film Theatre.

Although the optical laser system was the first long-playing videodisc system to make it to market (the 10-minute Ted system is being sold in Europe and Japan), it probably won't be the last. RCA's capacitance system is still under development, and though the company had made no specific plans for marketing at presstime, it was aiming at a simple system with players designed to sell for less than \$400.

AM stereo progress: The FCC has formally started machinery in motion toward establishing standards for AM stereo. Having received a report of field tests of three systems by the intra-industry National AM Stereo Radio Committee and having judged that two other proposed systems met its technical standards, the Commission merely asked for comments on all five—Belar, Magnavox and Motorola (all tested by NAMSRC), Harris and Kahn. The FCC hopes to expedite the proceeding and there are forecasts that formal rules authorizing AM stereo could be issued as soon as midyear. The FCC also voted to extend its earlier inquiry into quadraphonic FM broadcasting, centering on the question of whether discrete quad broadcasting would inhibit a future reduction in channel separation. Some 2,000 comments have already been filed in the quad proceeding. Matrix four-channel broadcasting is currently permitted on FM, since there is no basic change in the transmitted signal, but discrete broadcasting would require new rules.

Better TV sound: It's really coming, if you can believe the set manufacturers. Reacting to the improved television audio network lines now being supplied by AT&T (see *Radio-Electronics*, December 1978), television set manufacturers are surprisingly in strong agreement that the next major technical step in TV sets is better sound and that the public probably will pay for it.

A survey by the industry newsletter *Television Digest* produced only one strongly negative comment from a set

maker, the remainder being positive (although two were noncommittal). Here are some samples: "It is needed. Will be available at minimal increase [in cost]." "Definite need and if priced reasonably consumer will purchase." "Consumer will be looking for more sound-oriented product. Color TV will require improved audio capability along with stereo sound in the near future." "After improved audio is provided by transmitters, all TV makers will improve audio quality in their sets." "Improved audio performance on color TV plus greater availability of pre-recorded materials will represent a very desirable consumer feature and be supportive of the tremendous audio market in the younger age brackets." "High priority for consoles." "Need will grow with projection and video recorder use." "We need improvement, including stereo capability."

Two comments were iffy: "It's a marginal feature." "While there is perhaps a growing interest in improved audio, it remains to be seen how much the consumer is willing to pay for this additional feature." There was only one negative: "Most consumers don't want to pay for improvement."

Can it be that we're finally on the way to better TV sound?

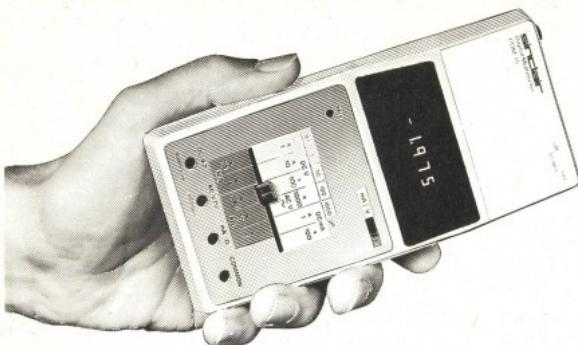
VCR's pickup: Some manufacturers had predicted as much as 750,000 sales for home videocassette recorders in 1978. This figure was based on increasing sales toward the end of 1977. But in the opening months of 1978, sales seemed to collapse with fewer than 14,000 units sold to dealers in January, 15,000 in February, rising gradually to 31,000 in June and falling again in July and August. Then in September, the take-off appeared to come, with sales totaling almost 57,000 for the month, more than in the entire first quarter. Some dealers even reported shortages because they were taken by surprise by the pickup in demand. Many credited the introduction of new models, particularly portables and programmable. And all agreed that color cameras were selling unexpectedly well considering that most are priced around the \$1,000 mark.

In Europe, meanwhile, Philips announced it was preparing to build a huge new home VCR plant, consolidating all of its production in Vienna. Philips, Grundig and others manufacture a "standard" European VCR system that differs from those in use in the U.S.—in fact, it was the first ½-inch videocassette system to be developed. In its announcement of the new plant, Philips did not state which type of VCR would be built, but it is believed the company has decided on a completely new unit, with a cassette about the size of a VHS cassette, but capable of eight hours' playing time. In another significant videotape development, Britain's Independent Broadcasting Authority has demonstrated the first working digital videotape recorder. Designed for broadcast use, it employs one-inch tape with a writing speed of 2000 ips, achieving an information density of 10⁷ bits-per-square-inch. Commercial production for broadcast use was said to be two to four years in the future.

DAVID LACHENBRUCH
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

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Manufacturer fights anti-radar detector statutes

Radatron Corporation, a radar detector manufacturer, for many years has been fighting anti-radar-detector legislation at its source—the state legislatures themselves.

By lobbying, testifying, and filing briefs and evidence, Radatron representatives have approached state legislatures and legislators in an all-out campaign that has been remarkably effective in aborting anti-radar detector statutes in several states. They have used two arguments: First, the Communications Act of 1934 "specifically prohibits any government body from restricting or regulating free use of receivers," and pointing out that a radar detector, although it operates at much higher frequencies than a car radio receiver, is still just a receiver and comes under the provisions of the Act. Second, it is almost impossible to write any law against radar detectors that does not at some point violate the driver's legal rights with respect to search, probable cause, due process of law, etc.

So far, Radatron's efforts have succeeded in knocking down anti-radar detector legislation in Wisconsin, Minnesota,

Michigan and Louisiana. The "biggie" they are still working on is the state of Virginia, where, although it is not deemed illegal to own a radar detector, it is unlawful to operate one. So, if you're caught with one in your car, you must then prove you weren't using it. As one Radatron representative put it, this represents a clear case of being guilty until proved innocent . . . "hardly the American way."

Report outlines and analyzes the "home terminal"

International Resource Development, Inc., has released a 184-page report reviewing the technology, market possibilities and future prospects for the home terminal. Part of the report entitled "Executive Summary" describes attempts at integrated systems made by several countries and discusses the home terminal of the future. Here are some highlights of this report:

Efforts at integrating telephones, home TV sets and radios are already underway in Europe and Japan. In England, the Viewdata system (introduced under the name of *Prestel*) is a two-way TV system in which the home TV screen is used to display data elicited from phone inquiries; a similar sys-

tem has also been developed in West Germany.

In France, integration has taken a more complex turn with the *Antiope* system. This system combines TV, telephone, tape recording and message delivery—news and "magazine" material are transmitted both over the air during TV "flyback" time, and via phone and tape cassettes sent through the mail. The most ambitious program of all is being developed in Japan—a two-way, fiber-optics integrated TV experiment.

Integration in the U.S. has necessarily been slower because of regulations separating cable, TV, telephone and broadcast network systems. So far, the only integrated service has been limited to two-way TV programs such as that provided by the Warner Cable Company's QUBE system in Columbus, OH.

However, the report goes on to state that integration of telephone, TV, cables, slides, movies and home computers is continuing. An Integrated Video Terminal (IVT) is presently being devised that will combine TV display, phone service, VTR storage, hard-copy printing and home computing. It will reside in the kitchen of the affluent American housewife to help run her home, appliances, bookkeeping, etc. The IVT will be introduced in 1982, and is expected to have an initial cost of around \$1400.

The report is published by International Resource Development, Inc., 125 Elm St., New Canaan, CT 06840.

"Electronic newspaper" project readied for the public

An FM-broadcast-based news and information service called the *Digicast* Project, created and directed by Jim C. Warren, is being readied for possible implementation in 1979. The *Digicast* system uses digital techniques to transmit encoded alphanumeric information via FM transmitter subcarriers.

Digicasting uses only one transmitter to disseminate more news than a conventional newspaper, and it does it faster. Once an editor or reporter decides that a report previously typed into a computer terminal is ready to go, the data is transmitted immediately. It is then up to the consumer to use his specially designed receiver to pull only that information from the flow that he wishes to receive.

The FCC has already adopted a policy legalizing the use of subcarriers for such transmissions. Also, the digital newscast system will not involve a large outlay for special equipment. The receiver modules designed to receive the analog signals and convert them to parallel or serial digital output may bear an initial price tag of \$50 or \$100, with possible future price reductions.

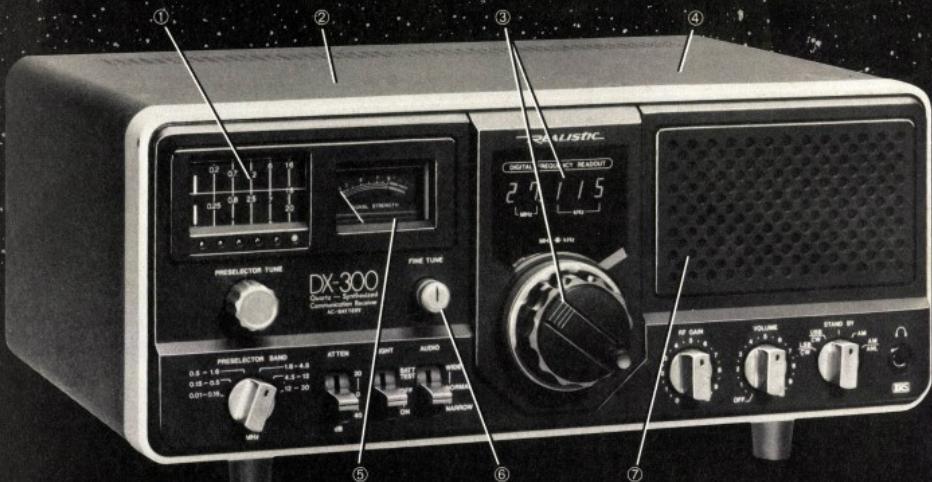
continued on page 13

RCA SK CONTEST WINNERS



SK REPLACEMENT SOLID STATE section of RCA's Distributor and Special Products Division recently sponsored a contest in which 19 service dealers and distributor salesmen received VCR's as prizes. Awards were given on the basis of a completing a statement, "I prefer RCA SK's because . . ." Seen here are Larry Prink (center) Westside Radio, TV Service, Eugene, OR; with (from left): Pete Peterson, United Radio store manager; Bob Haevcroft, United Radio distributor salesman; Art Cusson, vice president, United Radio, Portland; and Budd Scott, RCA district manager.

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This unique design also involves fewer mechanical and electrical connectors—fewer resistive contacts between loading coil and cable terminations—less chance for dust, moisture or road gunk to contaminate the contacts.

This concept has been field tested by thousands of CBers in our Model 13503 (shorter whip, plain white cup). Your good buddies will tell you everything we say about it is true.

Available with Trunk-Lip or Magnet Mount

for performance:

- SWR of 1.5:1 or less across all 40 AM and SSB channels;
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- Unique Antenna Incorporated design provides capacitive coupling. Aluminum plate puts ground potential right at the mounting surface.

for convenience: Magnet and trunk lip, the two easiest installations! Place the antenna where you want it, plug the cable into the transceiver. No holes to drill. Readily removed for anti-theft protection. Magnet mount supplied with 12'-RG-58/U coaxial cable with PL-259 type connector; trunk lip mount with 17' of cable.

for magnet mount adherence:

Heavy-duty 2½" magnet in plastic cup with soft rubber gasket. Holds at top highway speeds of 55 mph. (Trunk lip mount recommended for vinyl roof cars.) Since it won't walk, it won't detune! "Oil-can" effect of cup; resting on gasket, provides a larger magnet plane than if the magnet itself were touching the surface—yet there's less weight on the car, less scratch potential.

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new & timely

continued from page 6

tions as the system catches on.

System design, transmission and format, and receiver plans will be published, thus placing the Project in the public domain. Only specific hardware or software implementations will be proprietary. How many *Digitalcast* transmitters will be made available overall will depend greatly on the initial venture capital investment. The first unit has already been planned for the San Francisco Bay area, with other areas planned as soon as financing permits.

3M VIDEOCASSETTE



3M COMPANY'S MODEL VK-250 videocassette comes in two-hour and four-hour lengths for the VHS format. This is the second of two home video tape formats for which 3M is supplying cassettes, the first being the Beta product introduced in 1977. The cassettes are to sell for \$17.95 and \$24.95, respectively.

ISCET returns to normal after year of dissension

The International Society of Certified Electronic Technicians (ISCET) recently took some major actions that will go far towards restoring ISCET to its former integrity and intent. R. A. Villont, CET, president of NESDA, made the announcement, citing past turmoil and dissension that threatened to drive a wedge between both organizations.

To underline the effort not to let ISCET be controlled by the wishes of a few individuals, the following steps were taken: 1) the only legitimate address for ISCET is at 1715 Expo Lane, Indianapolis; 2) no financial obligation would be honored by either NESDA or ISCET for anyone claiming to represent ISCET at any other address; 3) a moratorium was placed on all CET testing until exams are revised and certification administrators re-evaluated; and 4) Ron

Crow, Jesse Leach and Leon Howland were relieved of their positions in ISCET.

Mr. Villont also stated that a temporary ISCET chairman would be appointed until members can choose their own chairman, with the assurance that it would be someone that "the average ISCET member can relate to."

Additional RCA SK replacement devices now available

RCA's Distributor and Special Products Division has developed 145 new SK replacements for more than 13,000 solid-state devices. This brings the total SK line to 900 replacements for more than 150,000 industry devices.

Among the new selections are rectifier/damper tubes; new NPN and PNP transistors; SCR/triac combinations; a matched diode set; two hybrid power-amp modules; plus linear and digital components. Cross-reference lists available from RCA distributors will include the new additions along with the entire line of SK solid-state replacements.

Experimental directory help via computer

The day may come very soon when all you have to do to receive directory assistance is just pick up the phone and ask the computer at the other end. Bell Telephone Labs has been (and still is) developing an experimental directory assistance system that can understand most American dialects and even some foreign accents.

The system, still in the research stage, is based on an automatic word recognizer developed earlier by Bell Labs. To recognize a particular spoken word, the computer compares it with a file of stored reference patterns and comes up with the closest match. The earlier system used only a few selected speakers and 100 speech patterns; the present experimental system used a random sampling of 100 American speakers (with no speech impediments). Their voice patterns formed clusters so that each spoken word could be represented by 12 patterns instead of 100. Now every spoken word can be compared with 12 reference patterns for each item in the computer's vocabulary, which consists of the alphabet plus a few digits and commands. If the computer makes a mistake, there's a built-in self-correcting strategy.

The system however has some drawbacks. It cannot understand speech impediments or many foreign accents. It is also necessary to speak slowly, distinctly and with a definite pause between letters. However, a combination of word recognition and self-correcting capabilities do make the system successful about 97 times out of 100.

R-E

editorial

What's Your Application?

A really interesting data sheet crossed my desk this morning. It describes a 12-segment LED display and an LED driver. The pair are intended for bargraph and level applications. You'll find a reproduction of the data sheet elsewhere in this issue.

Now here's the challenge. I'd like to see our readers come up with some *Innovative* applications for these units. That means something unusual, interesting and useful. Send us your ideas along with circuit diagrams. You do not have to build a working unit, but we do request that all letters be typed and double spaced. We'll select the ones we think are best and publish them later this year.

For each application we publish, we'll pay the contributor \$10. For the three best applications—the **Radio-Electronics** Editorial Staff will select them and their decision is final—we'll pay \$50 each. All entries will, of course, become the property of **Radio-Electronics**.

Now go out and do your thing . . . then fill my mailbox.



LARRY STECKLER
Editor

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letters

DIGITAL ON-SCREEN CLOCK

We constructed the clock described in the July 1977 issue of **Radio-Electronics** ("Build This Digital On-Screen TV Clock"). The monitor TV is a Sylvania model D-12. We elected to use a 6-digit, 12-hour display. There is one control problem that has proved baffling.

If the RECALL pushbutton is held closed in order to set the time for more than approximately 7 seconds, the display remains on-screen permanently. The timing pot circuit and pot check out OK. Adjusting the pot has no effect on the display, and all the other controls function normally. The clock timing is good, and the display is clear and sharp.

The following display timing parts have been checked and/or changed: IC1, IC2, R18, R13, C9, C8; and the board soldering has been checked out.

We have one small refinement to suggest. The video output transistor Q3 will be operating fairly close to its maximum volt-

age rating on many tube or hybrid TV's, and some sort of buffer circuit should be used to isolate this high voltage from the collector of Q3.

J. G. ASH
Allentown, PA

In looking over the circuit, it looks to me as if in the clock's off state, the input of IC2-a is held low by pull-down resistor R13. This makes the IC2-a output high, charging C8. This causes the input to IC2-b to go high for a period determined by the setting of R18—the higher the resistance of R18, the longer it takes for the negative side of C8 to attract enough electrons for the input of IC2-b to become low.

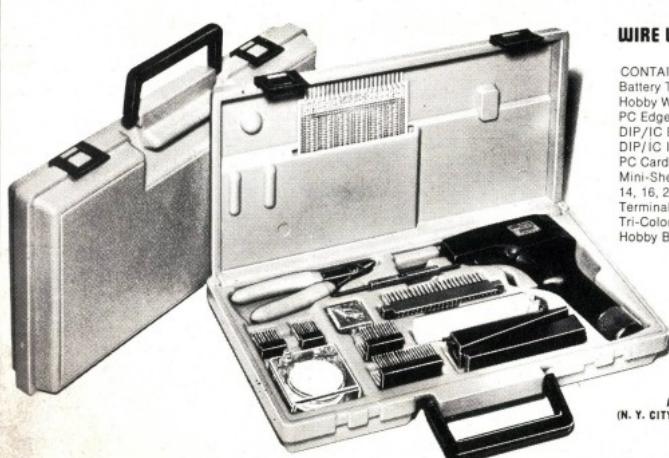
During IC2-b's high input state, its output is low. This does two things: C9 is discharged and IC2-c is gated off, thus turning off the MM5841 external oscillator circuit, and no digits appear on screen. When the input of IC2-b reaches the low state, as electrons travel through R18 to the minus

side of C8, the IC2-b output goes high. This accomplishes two things: it tries to charge C9 and it gates IC2-c on, running the oscillator and displaying the digits on the screen. As C9 charges by electrons coming up from ground through R13 to the negative side of IC2-a, after from 4 to 6 seconds, it finally brings the input of IC2-a low again—and we're back where we started. Switch S1 merely bypasses R18, allowing you to make the output of IC2-b high at will.

Bearing this in mind, it appears that whenever the display is on, the IC2-b output is high, and therefore the input is low. It is possible that R18 is set to such a low resistance value that the C8-R13 time constant is within the range of the C9-R13 time constant. Set R18 to a higher value, or add about a 100K resistor between the "top" of the DEFEAT switch between the 12-volt positive input and the input to IC2-b, isolating it with a series 10K resistor. This will force the

continued on page 22

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DC Current: $0.1\mu A$ to $10 A$ in 6 ranges
AC Current: $0.1\mu A$ to $10 A$ in 6 ranges
Resistance: 0.1Ω to $20 M\Omega$ in 6 ranges
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I believe he was right. Today is the age of specialization. And I think that's a very good thing.

Consider doctors. You wouldn't expect your family doctor to perform open heart surgery or your dentist to set a broken bone, either. Would you?

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I'll tell it to you straight. If you think electronics would make a nice hobby, check with other schools.

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LETTERS
continued from page 16

output of IC2-b low, killing the display and starting a new C8-R18 timing cycle. You might also have to use a better-quality capacitor for C8. One final suggestion—don't hold switch S1 on for too long a time—set the clock in short cycles.

FRED BLECHMAN

SAGA OF AN AUDIO COMPRESSOR

Len Feldman's article on RG Dynamic's Pro-16 Signal Processor (**Radio-Electronics**, September, 1978) brought tears to my eyes but joy to my heart. His glowing report did much to lighten the burden of guilt I've been carrying ever since the Hollywood 1930's, when John Aalberg, Steve Dunne, Jim Stewart and I (of the RKO-Radio Pictures sound department) developed and put to use the first audio compressor ever.

We dubbed our compressor the "Iron Man" because it kept recorded speech from overshooting the sound track, thus saving many a jumpy mixer from a nervous breakdown. But, most important, it saved the day for RCA, whose recording system competed with Western Electric's (industry name: ERPI) in the fledgling sound movie business.

Before the advent of our compressor, ERPI had us hanging by our thumbs in speech reproduction—walking off with Oscar after Oscar. With their variable *density* recording (H & D curve, built-in half-cycle compression), they had no need to worry about what Fletcher-Munsen already knew: the ear is nonlinear (expansive) at theater levels.

At that time, speech on RCA's variable *area* system jumped and barked; it died right into the noise threshold one moment, or knocked your hat off the next. But ERPI just talked along at any level—smug and smooth as silk.

Of course, our compressor changed all that. Almost overnight, RCA became respectable and then we began to walk away with our share of Oscars.

But now comes the sad part. Little did we know that we had created a monster. In those days, our only concern was that theatergoers should understand what our actors were saying. Nobody in his right mind thought of using compression on music (just mildly on vocals) because we knew that music, to be vital, needed all the range it could get. Not only was it stupid to compress music and take the life out of it, it was immoral. How naive can you get?

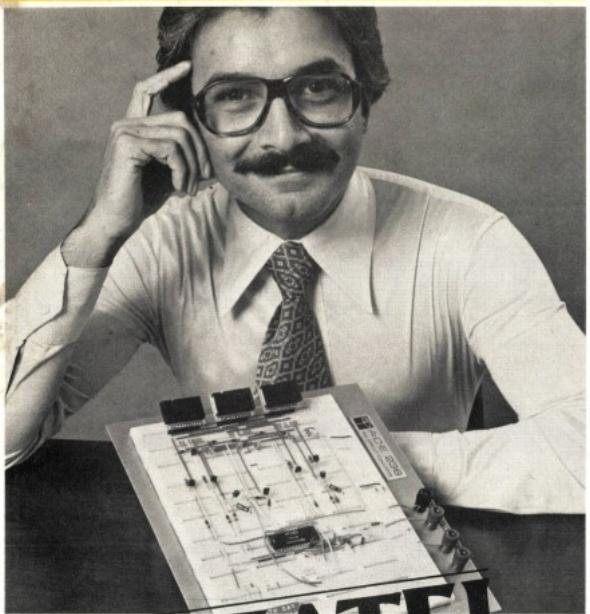
We all know what happened. As soon as the wise guys found out that compression raised the average power and/or modulation (to say nothing of making it possible to employ sound mixers of little talent and no taste), they forced our sweet, innocent compressor into a life of crime, into a device that squeezes into degradation everything that comes its way. Today, even with the most advanced hi-fi equipment, we hear nothing on FM except mangled, choked, squashed, squelched, stifled, clammy, pulpy MUSH!

Now Feldman has given me hope . . . I trust him, and what he wrote about the Pro-16 makes my mouth water.

CLEM PORTMAN

San Clemente, CA

R-E



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equipment reports

Krohn-Hite Corp. Model 1200 Sweep Generator



CIRCLE 88 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

ALTHOUGH I'VE KNOWN ABOUT THE KROHN-HITE Corporation (Avon Industrial Park, Bodwell Street, Avon, MA 02322) for a while, this is the first time I've worked with one of the company's test instruments. I'm quite impressed with the new model 1200 sweep generator—a simple name for a very versatile instrument.

The model 1200 is a complete function generator—producing sine, square and triangle waveforms—as well as a sweep generator. The frequency coverage is from 0.2 Hz to 3.0 MHz in three ranges. The main frequency dial is logarithmic, from 0.2 to 300, and pushbutton multiplier switches marked $\times 1$, $\times 100$ and

$\times 10K$ select the frequencies. The dial accuracy is $\pm 5\%$ at four settings—0.2, 10, 100 and 300—and $\pm 20\%$ elsewhere. A vernier control with a $\pm 5\%$ frequency range can be used to set precisely on any frequency.

The waveforms are pushbutton-selectable. All the outputs are very low-distortion, with the sinewave output less than 0.5%, the triangle-wave linearity better than 99%, and the squarewave having a risetime and falltime less than 40 ns. Other pushbuttons control sweep selection and sweep multiplication, and a DC OFFSET switch can be used to offset the DC level of any waveform by ± 10 volts in open circuit. A separate vernier control for this DC offset is located just below the DC OFFSET switch.

The bottom of the front panel contains the BNC output jacks. The high and low outputs have a 50-ohm impedance. The high output delivers up to 20 Volts P-P, open circuit, and the low output is -20 dB less, or 2.0 Volts. The output level is handled by the amplitude control, located just above the outputs.

The output linearity of the model 1200 is amazing. Place a waveform on an oscilloscope at any level and tune over the full range; the pattern stays put. On sweep, the pattern is just as flat. The manufacturer claims less than 0.1-

dB variation from end to end. I believe it; I used a wideband scope.

You can set the model 1200 to sweep any desired frequency range. Just press the sweep pushbutton. There are two positions on this control for the sweep duration: the first from 1.0 second to 1.0 ms; the sweep time is variable by the DURATION control on the panel. In the sweep multiplier mode or $\times 1K$ position, the time is extended from 1.0 second to 1000 seconds.

The setup is simple. Press the sweep button, then adjust the main dial to where you want the sweep to start. Hook up a scope to the output. When you observe the frequency is sweeping, set the control marked START FREQ until the frequency stops sweeping. The control is now set to exactly the dial frequency. Move the dial marked STOP FREQ to where you want the frequency to stop sweeping, and there you are. To sweep from a low to a high set frequency, turn the dial to a higher frequency. To sweep from high to low, set the dial to a lower frequency than the first. Once the START FREQ control is set, you can sweep from this point to any desired frequency by moving only the main dial. You can cover any frequency band within the range of the instrument. The

continued on page 26

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amplitude of the sweep signal and that of all other signals, is controlled by the amplitude control.

The front panel also contains a TTL output, which is set at the dial frequency. This can drive up to 10-TTL loads with a risetime and falltime of less than 15 ns. This output can be used for triggering, blanking or any other function. On the left is a jack marked VC IN that is used to control the frequency of the oscillator by feeding in a voltage between 0 and ± 3 . This will give a variation of the generator frequency of 1500:1. Feeding in a sinewave gives a frequency modulation of the output signal around the dial setting.

Another output marked CV OUT is a DC voltage output that is always directly proportional to the generator frequency and ranges from +2.0 mV to +3.0 volts. You can hook up a digital voltmeter here to monitor the frequency or to drive an X-Y plotter, etc.

There's another output marked RAMP to the left of the TTL output. In the sweep positions, this produces a +5.0-volt P-P sawtooth waveform with a frequency that you adjust from 0.001 Hz to 1.0 kHz by moving the duration control. The ramp retrace is less than 75 μ s, at a 600- Ω impedance.

While the model 1200 is far from a simple instrument, its design and construction definitely is. Built on a single large PC board, it contains discrete components and devices that perform many of the functions often found in only one IC. This also impressed me. You should have no trouble at all making repairs if

needed, and the instrument carries a year's warranty.

The instruction manual is so plainly written that even I can understand it (that's saying something!). Complete operating and calibration instructions are included, along with a detailed explanation of how every circuit operates.

Heathkit Micoder II Model HD-1984



CIRCLE 50 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

HEATHKIT'S MICODER II, MODEL HD-1984 (\$34.95), would make a fine addition to a mobile two-meter transceiver setup in your vehicle. It allows you to place a phone call to a local garage or police station, or to call home to explain that you will be late for supper. Another important advantage is that it can be used to obtain directions in a strange city. And, most

important, it could be a real lifesaver in an emergency or breakdown.

As claimed, the model HD-1984 Micoder II (Heath Company, Benton Harbor, MI 49022) is truly a single evening's project even if you're not entirely at ease using the soldering iron and hand tools required for assembly. There should be little reason for it to take longer unless your evening's free time is limited to an hour or so.

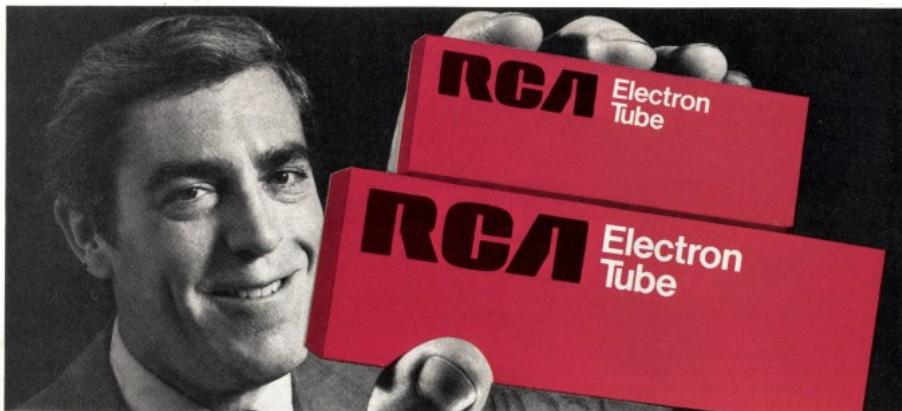
In the *Micoder II*, soldering is important since there is little room for error because the entire unit is contained inside the microphone case.

After assembly, the unit operated as soon as the battery was installed. A cursory check with a small audio amplifier made sure the sounds of the various tones seemed correct, and that there was audio from the microphone.

Next, the unit was connected to the station transceiver for the over-the-air test. With the level control (R103) adjusted to approximately near the center of its range, the proper tones were generated to access the phone-patch of one of the local repeaters. The access tone immediately provided a dial tone in the station receiver. Once accomplished, the rest of the various digits of the telephone number were completed, and the called-party's phone rang perfectly.

The next test was to make sure that the autopatch would "dump" or be disconnected when instructed to do so by the operator. In our local test case (as in many other parts of the country) this is accomplished by dialing the "#" sign. This also worked, the repeater disconnected itself from the phone lines and the call was complete.

All tones in the *Micoder II* are generated by *continued on page 32*



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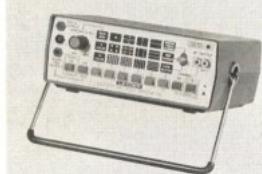
EQUIPMENT REPORTS

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using a 3563.795-kHz crystal connected to a 16-pin IC. Since the unit is crystal-controlled, it is extremely stable and quite free of extreme variations normally encountered by a mobile mike. The crystal control also makes adjusting the tones unnecessary. The project is a one-evening job (as advertised) since there is virtually little to do but to mount the components on the board and then insert the board into the case.

R-E

Leader Model LCG-397 Color-TV Analyzer-Generator



CIRCLE 89 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

LEADER INSTRUMENTS CORP. (151 DUPONT Street, Plainview, NY 11803) has produced a new compact battery/AC-powered color-TV analyzer-color bar generator. The model LCG-397 is quite a small instrument. It measures

only 2 inches high, 6 inches wide and 4.5 inches deep, but it can do a great many things. The front panel shows the many patterns it can generate: all 15 of them regular patterns plus a gray-raster, unmodulated video carrier and a subcarrier signal. Six pushbuttons below each vertical row of patterns, and a three-position toggle switch to the right make it easy to set up the pattern you want; including all the standard convergence, crosshatch, dots, V- and H-line patterns. It also generates a single-cross pattern or a single-dot pattern.

Any of these patterns can be injected into the TV set as an RF signal, (on Channel 5 or Channel 6), as a video IF signal (which makes it useful as a tuner substitute), or as a video signal. Both the video IF and RF outputs are 300 ohms, and the video output is 75 ohms. The video IF and RF outputs are 10 mV, and the video output is 1.0 volt P-P sync-negative. The video and RF outputs can be used simultaneously if needed. A scope-trigger signal for vertical (field) or horizontal (line) is also provided, along with a selector switch. This signal is 5 volts P-P. All pushbuttons are of the plainly marked and color-coded push-push variety.

Some unusual and handy tests can be done with the model LCG-397. A variable control on the front panel lets you adjust the burst amplitude. Turning this control fully counter-clockwise switches it to the calibrate position for standard burst amplitude. Up to 150% normal burst can be provided, useful for checking the color-sync and the injection-lock type of color oscillator circuits. An added feature is provided: When you turn the burst control down, the color should become more saturated in the last few degrees. If it does, this

shows that the ACC (Automatic Color Control) is working. When the burst is reduced, this circuit thinks that the signal is fading and raises the gain of the bandpass amplifiers.

The color-bar patterns include the familiar 10-bar keyed rainbow, a handy three-bar (R,G and B) pattern, and an unkeyed rainbow. The three-bar pattern is handy for quick phasing and demodulation checks, etc. For example, on the B-Y signal, you should see one high pip near the center and only very small pips for the other two—R and G. On the R-Y signal, the red bar should be high, and so forth. This also creates a nice vectorscope pattern.

Leader has prepared a new expanded instruction manual for the model LCG-397. It covers not only setup and testing of the instrument, troubleshooting and recalibration, but also goes into great detail on many other tests. These include not only tests of the color circuitry but also the video bandwidth, AGC sensitivity, etc. Many tests for VTR systems are also shown, along with scope patterns and line drawings. This manual is actually a handy short course in color-TV trouble analysis!

All cables and test leads come with the model LCG-397. A 300-ohm cable with clips is used for the video IF and RF output, and three color-coded test leads, (also with clips) are used for the video output, ground and the scope-trigger signal. The instrument is powered by four C cells (provided) for portable use. A model LPS-1664 AC adapter can be used for bench work; it plugs into a socket on the left-hand side of the instrument case. When the adapter is used, the internal batteries are disconnected. Leader recommends you remove the batteries when the instrument is used on

continued on page 36

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The new 2830 digital multimeter from B&K-PRECISION has all the popular features you'd expect to find on a 3½ digit lab DMM, but it also offers some very uncommon features. Because a DMM may be used under poor lighting conditions or in a very bright environment, the 2830 uses bright, high-efficiency 0.43" high LED digits. The readability of this premium display is unmatched by other readout devices.

The 2830 is also one of the very few DMM's available with a 10 ohms range, capable of .01 ohm resolution. This range offers the user accurate resistance measurement of switch and point contacts, or motor or coil condition. AC and DC current measurement capability extends from 100 nA to 20 amps without the need for external plug-in shunts. For voltage measurement, the 2830 can resolve as little as 100 µV. For maximum versatility in resistance measurement, selectable high-/low-power ohms permits resistance measurement with or without forward biasing semiconductor junctions.

The unit is housed in an attractive rugged cabinet which features a combination tilt stand/handle. Options include a battery

pack for field use and a carrying case.

B&K-PRECISION's 2810 DMM offers many of the features of the 2830 but in a more compact package and at a substantially lower price. Features include 100 µV, .01 ohm resolution; high-/low-power ohms; autozeroing; high immunity to RF interference and complete portability.

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EQUIPMENT REPORTS

continued from page 32

the bench at all times. Using standard C cells, battery life is about five hours; this could be increased using alkaline batteries. A red LED pilot light illuminates when the power is on, and blinks when the batteries are low.

The model LCG-397 is quite a versatile little instrument, and extremely portable. It fits easily into a caddy to take along for house calls, setup adjustments and in-home troubleshooting. The panel is well marked. In fact, so well marked that we were able to make it work even though I had cleverly managed to leave the manual behind when I took the instrument to the lab!

The model LCG-397 costs \$299.95, and the model LPS-166-A AC adapter is \$7.95. R-E

Micro Software Systems Micro-Set I PET Software

CIRCLE 125 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

USERS OF THE PET ARE AWARE OF SEVERAL shortcomings in its ROM-based BASIC language. One of the most significant is the inability to add one program to another. Micro-Set I is a PET-compatible program that combines the capability of linking programs, deleting lines and renumbering program statements.

FORTRAN users are familiar with the concept of a subroutine library from which they can draw upon while developing their programs. Rather than having to create mathematical and other subroutines each time they are needed, users can combine or link previous

developed routines with their new mainline programs. The PET BASIC and its integral operating system lack this ability. In PET BASIC, the LOAD command resets various pointers and overwrites the old program with the new, wiping out any previously loaded program. This prevents one program from loading a second program while retaining the program statements and the data generated by the first program. Micro-Set I solves this problem by allowing you to generate an ASCII-formatted cassette that can be loaded or added later to another program already contained in memory. The program uses some clever methods to achieve this result by digging into the workings of the PET operating system itself.

In my sample, unfortunately, this portion of the program did not operate properly. Playing back a Micro-Set I created tape did not affect the already present statements in any way. I took the program apart, drew a couple of flow charts, and uncovered minor inconsistencies in both the portion that creates the tape and the segment that reads it back. I actually tried the program on two different PET's that were purchased about six months apart—with no success. It is possible that some error crept in between the time the program was created and the time it ended up on the tape I received. Incidentally, the tape included three sequential copies of the program which performed identically. No doubt the source of the problem has probably been identified and cleared up by now.

The Micro-Set I command list is as follows: The CREATE TAPE command is used to record a program segment or an entire program onto tape, and the ADD command reads it back and adds it to already existing statements, if any.

The DELETE command takes out lines between specified line number limits. The DELETE command is particularly useful in removing the instruction preamble of Micro-Set I after it has been loaded and read by listing. The program INFO command displays the number of lines in the program, the first and last line numbers, and the number of free bytes remaining. Lastly, the RENUMBER command is probably the second really useful function. Even though at the outset you may have to number your program statements by tens to leave spaces in between adjacent lines for editing, it's not unusual for a few of these gaps to be filled during program development. Without a renumber capability, it is impossible to add a line between sequentially numbered statements without extensive messy editing. The RENUMBER command lets you renumber all lines at selected increments and starting at a desired line number. Program jumps and conditional jumps are not automatically updated, however. If a program statement ends with a GOTO, the target address remains unchanged. Micro-Set I does help by displaying a list of the numbers of the lines to be corrected. As the instructions suggest, it is a good idea to copy this list onto paper since it can only be displayed once. This is not necessary if you are fortunate enough to have a printer connected to your PET.

On execution, the first key command letters are displayed in a novel fashion: The first key command letters are displayed in reverse video. Instructions are included on how to add the Micro-Set I routines to your own program.

Micro-Set I is priced at \$15 per cassette copy produced by Micro Software Systems, Box 1442, Woodbridge, VA 22193. R-E



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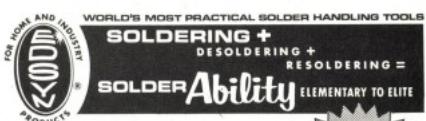
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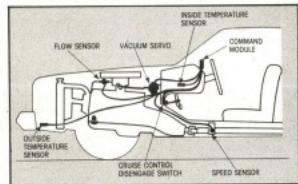
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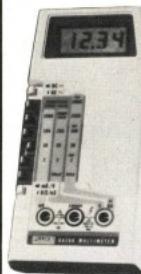


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CIRCLE 29 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

**PHILIPS****HICKOK****FLUKE****DORIC****NLS****FLUKE**

DIGITAL MULTIMETERS

**\$169.****8020A**

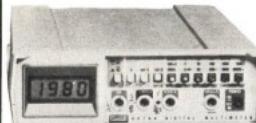
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The new Philips 8020A continues the tradition of excellence set by the highly successful 8000A series of digital multimeters. Many features of the 8020A start as a basic extensometer instrument. Twenty-four ranges and 5 functions include measuring capability up to 10,000 MΩ leakage resistance. The 8020A also includes a conductance function, diode resistance and diode test capability. In addition, a new conductance function allows resistive measurements up to 10,000 MΩ, which is useful for circuit board work and component checking.

The 8020A has been designed with the user in mind and features exclusive one-hand operation. The 8020A is a ruggedized instrument with extensive protection and extensive overload/transient protection backed up by a 1-year warranty. Long term stability and calibration stability is excellent with only three cal adjustments. Up to 200 hours of continuous operation can be expected from a single AA alkaline battery.

BASIC SPECIFICATIONS

	DC Volts	AC Volts	DC Current	All Current	Ohms	Conductance
Range	100V	750V	0.0002	0.002	200 MΩ	200 GΩ
Resolution	300 μV	300 μV	1 pA	3 pA	0.1 Ω	0.1 kΩ
Accuracy*	(0.25 ± 1)	(0.75 ± 2)	(0.75 ± 1)	(1.5 ± 2)	(0.2 ± 1)*	(0.3 ± 1)*

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- Current mode true RMS to 800V
- Auto range and auto zero
- Autobias and autostep
- Autozero
- Resistance resolution to 0.0001 with 8012A
- Resistance resolution to 0.001 with 8010A
- Rugged enough for bench or field

LCR-740
Transistorized LCR Bridge**LEADER**
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Regular price \$320.

- Highly accurate 3 unit digital readout.
- Measures inductance (L), capacitance (C), and resistance (R), within $\pm 0.5\%$ accuracy.
- Operates on one 9V battery

**New Sweep/Function Generator**Regular price \$325. **\$269.95****MODEL 3020 BK PRECISION**

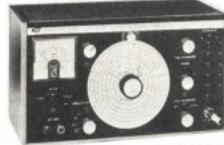
- Four instruments in one—sweep generator, function generator, pulse generator, audio oscillator
- Frequency range: 100Hz to 2MHz
- 500Hz to 2MHz
- Low-distortion high-accuracy square wave
- Three-state pulsewave plus negative pulse
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Regular price \$175. **\$149.95****HICKOK****Non-Linear Systems****New Portable Digital Capacitance Meter**

Reg. price \$130.

\$109.95**MODEL****820****BK PRECISION**

- Measures capacitance from 1 pF to 1000 pF
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- 10 ranges for accuracy and resolution
- 4 digit easy-to-read LED display
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- 100-500-MHz coverable frequency range with built-in sine and harmonic tones
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- 1000V, AC resolution
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- Auto ranging—low-power often no need to switch ranges
- Auto ranging

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- Four channels as three separate power supplies
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- 1000V, AC resolution
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CIRCLE 33 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD



New Trend In DMM's

Digital multimeters are growing smaller and less complex as more on-chip circuitry is developed. Here is a look at the latest in DMM technology.

SOMEHOW, THE NEWS THAT SOMETHING that used to be big is getting smaller and smarter isn't as much news as it used to be. The humble multimeter is an excellent case in point. Those of us who remember the early days—or who have seen old-relic instruments in museums—know that in the beginning, there were separate meters for voltage, current and resistance (or, just as often, conductance). In fact, there were often separate meters for separate measurement ranges.

But meters were expensive. So, out of necessity, early experimenters built switchboxes with the resistive networks and patchwork needed to allow one meter to do the work of many.

Over the years, these evolved into the moving-coil multimeters of more recent times. As recently as the 1940's, though, these contraptions were often bigger than the proverbial breadbox; especially when vacuum-tube amplifiers were added to increase the input impedance of these instruments.

Transistors in the 50's and 60's, and IC's in the 60's and 70's, began the shrinking process. But what's made the most difference is the special attention given to the large-scale integration of analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion circuitry in just the last few years.

From A to D with an LSI IC

If the history of IC's could be viewed geographically, we'd see many paths converging on the goal of a monolithic meter-on-a-chip. For one thing, advances in the scale of integration, especially during the 70's, made it possible to include

all the digital circuitry for multiple-decade counters, complete with display and logic circuits (but less the actual displays); and also the necessary oscillators, references and A/D converter components (minus a handful of external parts)—all on a single IC. At a manufacturing level, a high level of repeatability is required to let each batch of chips produce enough yield to be economically feasible. In other words, such an IC has to be mass-produced at low cost, because the end product must be price-competitive to survive in the marketplace.

Advances in CMOS technology, and in technological combinations of CMOS with NMOS and PMOS (on the same IC) also played an important role. While well-suited for digital functions, CMOS technology alone is not well-suited for amplifier and buffer applications.

Lasers were first applied to the precision trimming of resistors on the monolithic IC, meaning that high-precision resistor values were becoming, at long last, economically feasible.

And in the laboratory, methods of performing A/D conversion were being compared for suitability in terms of accuracy, economy and ease of realization.

The stage set, the first LSI "meter-on-a-chip" IC's began appearing in 1976 and 1977.

The Intersil ICL7106/7107

Typical of the best of the meter-on-a-chip IC's (even at this writing) is the Intersil pair of 3½-digit single-chip CMOS A/D Converter IC's, ICL7106 and ICL7107. In Intersil's *Application*

Bulletin A023, "Low Cost Digital Panel Meter Designs" (May 1977), Intersil's David Fullagar and Michael Dufort conclude this description:

"Intersil's 7106 and 7107 are the first IC's to contain all the active circuitry for a 3½-digit panel meter on a single chip. The 7106 is designed to interface with a liquid crystal display (LCD) while the 7107 is intended for light-emitting diode (LED) displays. In addition to a precision dual-slope converter, both circuits contain BCD to seven segment decoders, display drivers, a clock and a reference. To build a high performance panel meter (with auto zero and auto polarity features) it is only necessary to add a display, 4 resistors, 4 capacitors, and an input filter if required."

This Application Note presented arithmetic to demonstrate that at May 1977 prices, a 3½-digit LED display panel (single fixed range) meter could be built for \$18—including labor, assembly and testing. Indeed, Intersil offered simple evaluation kits featuring the new IC for under \$30, minus only a 9-volt "transistor" battery that could be wired into working digital voltmeters in about half an hour. Of course, while excellent as projects, these are unprotected single-range meters, and not suitable as full-fledged consumer products.

The impressive data-sheet specifications for the ICL 7106/7107 tell another part of the story:

- Accuracy guaranteed to ± 1 count over entire ± 2000 counts
- Guaranteed zero reading for 0-volt input

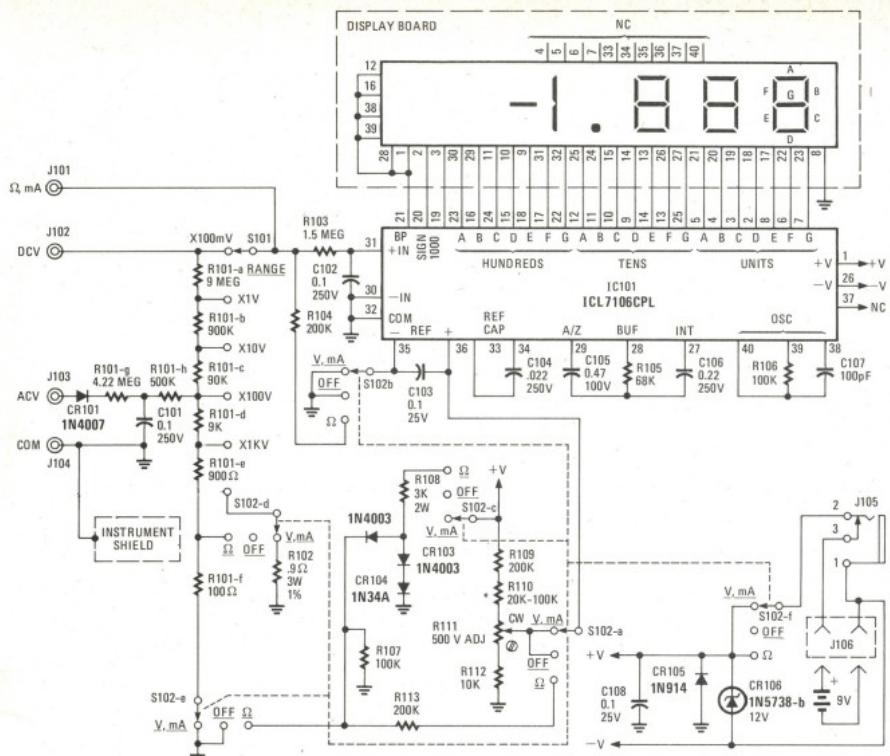


FIG. 1—A COMPACT DMM, the Hickok LX303, based on the Intersil ICL7106 and 3½-digit LCD display. It features auto-zero, auto-polarity selection and automatic over-range indication.

- True polarity at zero count for precise null detection
- Differential input from 200 mV to 2,000 volts full scale

The more detail we study, the more impressive are the electronics Intersil has packed into these 40-pin DIP packages. Let's emphasize, however, that this is only one case. National Semiconductor, RCA, Signetics, Motorola, and other manufacturers have also introduced meter-on-a-chip IC's and IC sets (in some cases, two smaller packages can mean a smaller end product than one LSI IC). And all these developments came about to meet the trend toward smaller, cheaper, more power-efficient digital meters.

Low power means LCD displays.

But . . .

For these meter-on-a-chip IC's to work in portable instruments with legible displays and reasonable battery life (with batteries small enough to fit small packages), LCD's were a logical display choice. But liquid-crystal display technology in its youth had many problems that had to be overcome.

Many phenomena plagued early LCD's. For example, extremes of cold, heat and humidity, and of dry heat can permanently blotch an LCD. Exposure to moisture, oxygen and ultraviolet light; imperfections in the glass or the glass seal; impurities in the organic-compound blend used in the displays; dust motes inside the display; imperfect segment contacts; difficulties in mounting and connector arrangements: these are the bugaboos that manufacturers in this fledgling industry had to overcome.

Slowly, as more experience was gained with materials and techniques, many LCD construction tradeoffs began giving ground. Reliable, survivable LCD's became available for wider (or tailored) drive voltage ranges, temperature ranges and connector options. Lifetime expectancy was on the way up, and prices on the way down.

Now, LCD's are available that are totally moisture-resistant. They are readable in bright sunlight over viewing angles greater than 160°. They offer operating lives of more than 50,000 hours. They are capable of storage from -55°C to

+90°C without permanent damage; and of operating from -20°C to +90°C. They are also operable at voltages from 2-60. And they are fast enough to respond to 10 or more updates-per-second.

Not all these extremes can be met by any one LCD. The point is that now inexpensive LCD's make low-cost handheld portable instrumentation practical.

From the possible to the practical

In the real world, technology cannot bring us a finished product overnight. If it could, there would be no manufacturers, only parts buyers, because we could build ourselves what we needed it. And, as far as LSI IC's are concerned, there is more to the story. For example, let's take a look at the schematic diagram of the Hickok model LX303 DMM. (See Fig. 1.) This circuitry is based on the ICL7106 and a 3½-digit LCD; but let's take a closer look at what has been added.

Note, for example, that the range switch (S101) selects taps along a voltage divider from R101-a-R101-f. Network

R101 is really a network of six laser-trimmed resistors on a single substrate, providing precision values, close matching and extremely good temperature tracking.

The instrument shield provides a ground plane behind the ICL7106 IC to prevent stray fields from confusing its high-impedance CMOS inputs. This was considered a necessary precaution since the model *LX303* is housed in a plastic case. Notice also R107, R108, R113, CR102, CR103 and CR104, which are only in the circuit with the function switch in the OHMS position. With the values indicated, the metering circuitry is protected even if it is connected to a live voltage source while in the ohmmeter configuration.

For all of its capabilities, the Hickok DMM resides on a remarkably uncluttered PC board, in a small $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch package.

The DMM has come a long way, especially when you consider that with a suggested resale price of under \$75, the little model *LX303* outperforms some VTVM's of 20 years ago (and since) that cost much more.

Just a trend?

Are we really seeing a trend? It's very possible, especially with so many instrument manufacturers beginning to offer similar products. The following is a listing of what's available in battery-portable, palm-sized, 3½-digit LCD DMM's. All of these instruments feature auto-zero capability, auto-polarity, very low current drain (with typical battery life over 200 hours) and automatic overrange indication.

1. The Data Precision model *935* at \$149 offers 29 ranges of AC or DC voltage plus current and resistance measurements including both high and low-ohms capability.

2. The Fluke model *8020A*, advertised at \$169, features 26 ranges and 7 functions, including conductance plus high- and low-ohms capability.

3. The Triplett model *3400* at \$140 offers 24 ranges and 6 functions, including high- and low-ohms capability.

4. The Hickok model *LX303* costs \$74.95 and features 19 ranges.

Also, Table 1 lists the full-scale ranges of these meters.



MODEL 935 DMM by Data Precision.



THE TRIPPLETT MODEL 3400 DMM.

Why it's come to this

It's agreed, hand-held DMM's are nifty, but this isn't a good enough reason to bring out a new product. The fact is, there are significant practical advantages to these new small instruments, which are offered at prices that also make them significant values.

The relatively low current drain of this new technology yields one important benefit: a long life on small, inexpensive batteries. As mentioned earlier, these manufacturers all indicate a battery life

in excess of 200 hours. You could interpret this as six months of a couple-of-hour-per-day service. Compare this with the 40-hour rating typical of LED meters. And compare the advantages of 9-volt "transistor" versus multiple-size C batteries, even beyond their cost.

One of those advantages is that the end package is smaller and lighter, which means less trouble right away if you drop your meter as much as we all tend to. The smaller package also makes one-hand operation very natural. Many times, you can even hold the meter and one of the probes in the same hand.

The large LCD displays are generally more legible than LED readouts, and specifically so in high ambient-light conditions such as outdoors in direct sunlight. Under low-light conditions, the LCD displays are as legible as any large print; basically, if there's enough light to work by, there's enough to read the display.

The new DMM's are especially easy to calibrate. It takes just three adjustments to calibrate the Fluke model *8020A*, and only one adjustment for the Hickok model *LX303*.

So these new DMM's are smaller, simpler and smarter. Which, alas, isn't as much news as it used to be.

R-E

FCC declares RF modulator sales are illegal

The Equipment Authorization branch of the FCC has notified RF modulator manufacturers that selling these devices is illegal (although modulators in kit form are not in violation of FCC rules). Additionally, manufacturers of home computing systems that require modulators for hookup to TV sets will have to redesign their products to incorporate them.

John T. Robinson, chief engineer of the branch, says that in order to be used with TV sets, RF modulators cannot be sold separately from their video source (i.e., the computer). Home computers, on the other hand, can be sold without a modulator because technically they don't have to be hooked up to a TV set and thus don't come under FCC jurisdiction. What's been happening is that consumers purchase computers (legally) from one source, the RF modulator (illegally) from another, and then hook up the entire package to a television set.

Since home computers up until now have not had to conform to FCC regulations, the requirement that they incorporate RF devices will definitely make them candidates for FCC inspection procedures and eventual approval or disapproval. So far, the computer industry response to this requirement has been mixed—some manufacturers have already started attaching modulators to their systems and submitting the equipment to the FCC; others, particularly smaller companies, have been slower to react, the fear being that having to wait for FCC approval of their equipment could prove too costly, especially if they have to make major design changes before they can market their equipment.

TABLE 1—A comparison of full-scale ranges on "new-trend" DMM's.

Manufacturer	Model	Price	DC Volts	AC Volts	DC mA	AC mA	Ohms
Data Precision	935	\$149.00	100.0 mV- 1000	100.0 mV- 1000	1.000 mA- 1000 mA	1.000 mA- 1000 mA	100.0- 10.00 M
Fluke ¹	8020A	\$169.00	199.9 mV- 1000	199.9 mV- 750 (RMS)	1.999- 1.999 A	1.999- 1.999 A	199.9- 19.99 M
Hickok	LX303	\$ 74.95	199.9 mV- 1000	199.9- 600 (RMS)	19.99 nA- 199.9	N/A	199.9- 19.99 M
Triplett	3400	\$140.00	199.9 mV- 600	199.9 mV- 600	1.999- 1.999 A	1.999- 1.999 A	199.9- 19.99 M

¹Note: Also measures conductance (Siemens): 1.99 ms, 199.9 ns

TRS-80®...the affordable classroom computer!

Have you considered how valuable a computer would be in your classroom—if only it weren't so expensive? Computers are a fact of life. Tomorrow's adults must be prepared to accept them, and you should take full advantage of them. Now—today—the affordable classroom computer exists, and its name is TRS-80.

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2 CRT TERMINALS - HOW TO CHOOSE THE BEST ONE FOR YOU.
3 FLOPPYS - DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MODELS . . . HOW THEY WORK . . . HOW TO BUY THE BEST . . .
4 PRINTERS - HOW THE VARIOUS KINDS WORK.
5 COMPUTER CORNER.
6 A ROUNDUP OF THE EQUIPMENT AND WHO MAKES IT.

Introduction To

The personal computer is a recent active role in our everyday lives. Its application. Here is a look at what the personal computer is all about

JEFFREY MAZUR

IF YOU THINK MICROCOMPUTERS ARE JUST A FAD OR you're waiting for them to die out like 4-channel hi-fi, don't hold your breath. They are here to stay and if you plan to keep up to date in electronics you must start learning to deal with computers. Perhaps one of the best ways to do this is to go out and buy one. If you have been thinking about buying a personal computer but can't decide on which one, then the following pages are just for you. In this special section we will investigate personal computers and some of the peripherals available to expand their capabilities. To help you through the confusion of choosing a computer system we will review a few computer basics and outline the factors that should go into making your decision.

The first step towards selecting a computer is simple—STOP! Before you lay down a single dollar on equipment, stop and think carefully about what you are going to do with the computer. Make a list of what you think a computer should do for you and how much you are willing to pay for it. With this in mind, examine the various systems that are available within your budget. When comparing systems, try to normalize their capabilities whenever possible (i.e., don't compare one manufacturer's 4K RAM system to another's 32K RAM system).

The second rule is to use CAUTION when comparing specifications. Unfortunately, there is no standard for rating computers; if you're not careful, you may be misled by the information you receive from manufacturers and dealers. Also beware of claims for fantastic new machines or peripherals that are "not quite available yet." Almost every personal computer manufacturer has had delivery problems on new products (some are still having problems keeping their two-year-old products in stock). Although you will be mainly concerned about the equipment that you are buying, don't forget about the programs (software) that are needed to make your system work. Some computers come complete with much of the operating software already "inside the box," that is, in ROM (Read Only Memory); with others you have to buy it separately and load it into the computer. The amount of commercially available applications software may also be important if you don't plan on writing your own.



RADIO SHACK'S TRS-80 microcomputer system.

Finally, when you have decided upon the system that is right for you, go to a reputable computer dealer in your area. Computer sales are seldom a one-shot deal; you will probably be back to buy additional items or may need help in getting your system running. The dealer who sells you a computer knows this and will usually bend over backwards to help you get started. If you know exactly what you want and price is the primary concern, then you can buy from one of the many mail-order firms selling computers. Don't be afraid of losing your money—especially when you can charge it to your credit cards—but be prepared to wait a while if what you want is not in stock. Remember, however, that if you haven't received your order within 30 days, you have the right to ask for your money back. Also remember that the money saved means assistance forfeited.

Uses for a computer

As a quick guide, some of the more common uses for personal computers are listed below. With each is a brief description of the factors that will be of most importance when selecting the type of system you'll need.

Educational—One of the reasons most people buy a personal computer is simply to learn about computers. Any computer can be used as a learning tool, but your degree of experience will usually dictate how

Personal Computers

*tronic marvel that is capable of taking
cations are often limited only by ones imagina-
and what you need to know to select the system that's best for you.*



HEATHKIT H9 CRT terminal.

you plan to communicate with the computer. If you are comfortable programming in binary, hexadecimal, or mnemonics, then you could get by with a small single-board computer. If you want your computer to communicate in more English-like terms and let you know when you make a mistake, then you will require extra hardware and software. Another important factor is the documentation and instruction manuals supplied with the computer. Someone with no experience might want a manual that explains the computer's operation step by step without going into the details of how the computer works. Another person might be more interested in detailed documentation (schematics, software listings, etc.) on the computer he or she selects. Wherever the manufacturer's information is lacking, there are numerous books and magazines that may provide a more suitable description.

Personal recordkeeping, filing, data processing—The key words for these applications are memory and speed. Translated into hardware, that spells a floppy disc. If you also want printed output, or hard copy, then you should also investigate what will be required to connect a printer to the computer. There is software available in this area; it might save you days or weeks from writing your own. For small business use, the software should be tailored to the specific needs of the business.

Home security, menu planning, checkbook balanc-

ing, etc.—If your main desire for a computer is to do things like this—*save your money*. Unless you have some extremely complicated system in mind, the above tasks would be better handled with dedicated devices that cost less.

Playing games (nongraphic)—All computers can be programmed to play games (in fact you rarely see a computer demonstration that doesn't include one). Nongraphic games range from the simple question-and-answer variety to pseudographic displays using normal ASCII characters. Since all but the simplest games require some form of alphanumeric input or readout, this means having a terminal of some type. If games are your primary concern, then one of the prepackaged home computers such as the Apple II[®], TRS-80[®], PET[®], Atari or Challenger II[®] would be the least expensive way to get into computing.

Playing games (graphic)—Although many computer hobbyists hate to admit it, personal computers are used to play games more than anything else. One of the reasons is because most of them can display graphic images on a video screen. This makes the computer rival (and sometimes exceed) the most sophisticated TV video games on the market. The inclusion of graphics commands in many versions of BASIC (a high-level programming language that uses English-like commands) has made writing your own game programs even easier. Again, the prepackaged home computers have brought graphics (some in color tool) to a low-cost computing system.

The complete system

A computer system can be roughly divided into four parts as shown in Fig. 1. The first choice you will have to make is the *mainframe* or actual enclosure that the computer will sit in. Choosing a mainframe generally implies selecting a particular bus structure (more on this later) as well as which microprocessor IC is going to be used. Mainframes range in complexity from the simplest one-board computer such as the KIM-1[®], up through the Altair[®]-type "box" with its elaborate front panel, to more conventional turnkey (simple front panel) systems. Prepackaged home computers also qualify as mainframes although they include much more within a single enclosure.

One aspect of the mainframe that deserves special attention is expandability. Since the mainframe is only



SOUTHWEST TECHNICAL 6800 system and options.

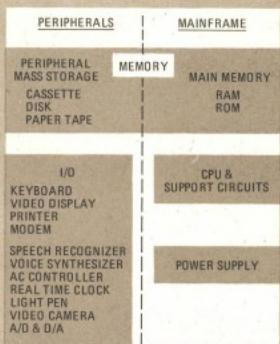


FIG. 1—COMPUTER SYSTEM broken down into components contained within mainframe and peripheral devices.

the beginning of a system, you must allow for the expected additions that you may want in the future. Expandability can be measured by the number of slots available for additional boards, the type and number of external connectors, and by another important factor, power supply capabilities. The power supply is something you want to choose wisely from the beginning, so that you won't have problems later as the system grows. Most large mainframes use standard power supply designs which tend to make them big and heavy. They can easily be compared by the amount of current that they can supply. You can determine what you will need by adding up what all of your components will draw and adding a large safety margin. Don't overlook the possible need for a fan to cool the power supply and all of the various boards. At least one manufacturer (Apple Computer) uses a highly efficient switching power supply in their prepackaged computer system.

Central processing unit

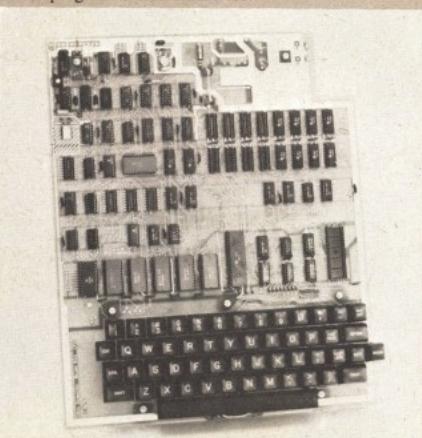
Although your choice of computer may not be based upon what CPU it uses, you should be aware of the capabilities of the particular microprocessor IC that you get. The most important specification of a microprocessor is its data word length. For most of the computers we are discussing here, this will be 8 bits. However, there are many 16-bit CPU's coming out now as well as older 4- and 12-bit devices. As you might guess, a 16-bit machine has about twice the computing power of a similar 8-bit unit. Another important characteristic of a CPU is its addressing capabilities. This includes its total range of addresses

(usually 64K) and the various addressing modes supported by its instruction set. Other factors of concern are the clock frequency (or more importantly, the average instruction time) and the CPU's I/O structure. These factors are only given for reference; in reality, almost any CPU can be used for a given task.

If you plan on buying most of your equipment from a single company, then you may not be too concerned with the bus structure or CPU type. Everything will be designed to "plug in and go." However, if you want to take advantage of the enormous amount of hardware and software available from independent suppliers, then you will definitely be concerned with these two factors. As for the former, the present king is the S-100 bus. Any computer designed around this bus can make use of all the various peripherals manufactured to this standard. There are many other bus standards (although it seems like everybody is starting their own lately), and if the peripherals you desire are available for any particular computer, then that's all that matters. As for CPU selection, the same thing applies. Here, the 8080 has reigned but other microprocessors such as the 6800, Z-80, 6502, etc., are finding their own place. When you go to buy software, you will run into a similar problem of compatibility with your CPU. The main point here is that when you go looking at both hardware and software, remember that not every add-on you see will work with every computer. Check out what is available before you decide on your computer.

Memory

A computer would be worthless without some sort of memory to hold a program and data. In particular, we can define *internal memory* which the processor has direct access to, and *external memory*, or mass storage, which the computer must load into its internal memory before it can be used. Internal memory consists of RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read Only Memory). All of the data that the computer manipulates is stored in RAM along with essential information that allows the computer to keep track of what it is doing. Most of the time, the actual program is stored here too.



OHIO SCIENTIFIC Superboard II.

A major question you might ask is: "How much RAM do I need?" There is no simple answer to this question as it depends on the particular computer, program and data requirements that you have. Most computer dealers can help you make this decision. Fortunately, RAM can usually be purchased in blocks of 2, 4, 8, 16 and 32K bytes at a time (a byte is roughly equal to one character). Thus, you can start with a small amount of memory and add more as the need arises.

Of less importance is the type of RAM that you get. It will either be *static* or *dynamic*. Dynamic RAM's are less expensive (per bit), are available in higher density packages (more bits per chip), and consume less power. For these reasons, they are becoming more popular than static RAM's. Their major drawback is that they require periodic "refreshing" or else they lose the information that was stored in them. This means that extra circuitry is usually needed to insure that the memory is refreshed properly. However, microprocessors like the Z-80 are eliminating this problem entirely with "invisible refresh" circuitry already contained within the IC. Static RAM's are still widely used, especially in older machines that were not designed for dynamic memory. Static RAM's do not require any refresh.

All RAM's lose their memory when power is removed (i.e., they are volatile). Therefore, to keep a program permanently in the computer requires some sort of non-volatile memory. For mass-produced programs such as monitors, BASIC interpreters, etc., a ROM can be used to store the information. A ROM acts just like a RAM whose data has been permanently stored at the time of manufacture. If you wish to store your own programs, PROM's (Programmable ROM) or EPROM's (Erasable PROM) are used. PROM's can be programmed only once—some of them use fuses and are programmed by burning out the appropriate ones. Thus, if you make a mistake or want to change data, they usually have to be thrown out. EPROM's on the other hand are reusable. When you want to reprogram them, they are first erased by exposing the chip to strong ultraviolet light. Newer

devices are just coming out that will make nonvolatile storage just as easy to use as RAM's.

When the amount of data exceeds the internal memory capacity, or for permanent storage of programs and data when not in use, we turn to mass storage devices such as magnetic tape, disc, or paper tape. The availability of ordinary cassette recorders has made them a popular choice for mass storage. They are inexpensive, easy to interface, and one cassette can hold millions of bytes. However, they are very slow in transferring data to and from the computer and even slower in finding the correct data on the tape. Some specialized digital cassette systems are available with higher data transfer rates and searching capabilities, but a more popular alternative is the flexible, or floppy, disc drive. This offer is one of the best tradeoffs between price, speed and capacity. Paper tape is used by a small percentage of computer hobbyists; its major advantage is compatibility with larger minicomputer systems. Other devices such as hard discs, bubble memories, etc., are beyond the reach (in terms of cost) of most hobbyists at this time. The increased use of computers, and thus a large amount of memory devices, has made memory technology one of the fastest growing areas in electronics.

Input/output

Getting information to and from the computer is the job of I/O devices. On the input side, a keyboard or terminal is usually used that makes talking to the computer as easy as typing. Other forms of input could come from a modem (telephone linkage), external switches, A/D converter, etc.

The most common form of output from a personal computer is via a video display (either a modified television set or a special CRT terminal). For hard copy, a printer and/or plotter can be added. These are described in greater detail elsewhere in this section.

Specialty devices

For special requirements, there is a wealth of peripherals that can be added to your computer. For instance, several manufacturers make speech recognition units and voice synthesizers, making it possible to talk and listen to your computer. Light pens make data entry easy as do digitizers, and even video cameras can be used to give your computer "eyes." For applications requiring precise timing or time-of-day information, there are real-time clocks; and AC controllers allow the computer to turn on/off various household appliances. For the true hardware enthusiast, blank breadboards are also available to build up your own customized circuits.

Software

So far, we have only discussed the actual equipment that goes into making a computer system. However, this is only half of the story. Without a program (software), the computer would just sit there and do nothing. In general, there are two kinds of software: system and applications. As their names imply, system software consists of programs that allow the computer to function as a complete system; in particular, to make your job of writing application software as easy as possible. Some of the system software that you will want to look for are:

Monitor—A monitor (not to be confused with the television device used for video display) is any



ATARI model 800.



RCA VIP with monitor.

program that allows you to communicate with your computer in terms other than binary 1's and 0's. In most cases, a monitor will allow you to examine, write into, or start execution of a machine language program at any location in memory. Other features such as debugging aids and cassette tape load and store routines may also be included. A monitor is an essential tool when it comes down to seeing exactly what the computer is doing.

Assembler/Editor—Writing programs in machine language is tedious and hard to debug. Changing one instruction in the program can necessitate rewriting much of the rest of the program. With an assembler, the program is written into a text file that can easily be read, documented, altered and debugged. The text file (source code) is then translated into an actual machine program (object code) by the assembler. If there are any errors in the source code, the assembler will identify them, making debugging easier.

I/O, DOS, etc.—These programs are designed for the particular devices to which the computer is connected. They provide the software necessary for transferring data between the computer and the peripheral.

High-Level Languages—To many people, this means BASIC. The purpose of any high-level language is to make programming faster and easier.

Languages like BASIC use English-like statements (e.g., LET X=5, A=B+C, etc.) that make learning how to program literally child's play. High-level languages must somehow transform the program into machine language that the computer can understand. This is done with either a compiler or interpreter. A compiler takes a program written in the high-level language and converts the whole program into its equivalent machine code. An interpreter, on the other hand, runs simultaneously with the high-level program interpreting each statement into appropriate machine code one line at a time. Most personal computers with BASIC use an interpreter. Although slower than a compiler, it allows the computer to warn the user immediately when certain mistakes are made.

Remember that unless the system software is in ROM, you will have to load it into the computer from either cassette tape, paper tape, or disc, which will use up some of the RAM that you have. System software is only useful in making the computer easier to program. The actual task that you want the computer to perform must then be programmed into the computer. This is the application software.

Application software

Getting a computer to keep track of payroll, calculate prime numbers, or play chess requires a unique program for that particular application. These may be programs that you write yourself or commercial programs that you can buy and load into your machine.

For doing your own programming, your main concern will be with the languages in which the computer can be programmed. When using assembler/editors and high-level languages, be aware that they are not all equal. There are many versions of the BASIC language for instance; some may be very limited (sometimes called Tiny BASIC) while other versions equal or exceed the original Dartmouth language.

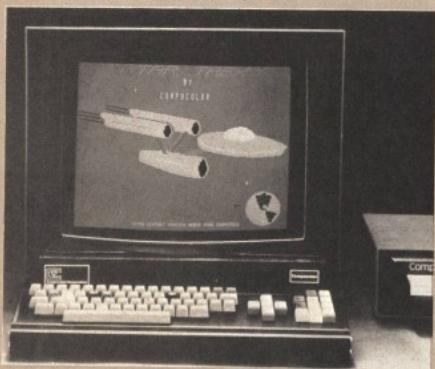
Another concern is with debugging aids that are sometimes included with the language to help you find out why a program doesn't work the way you think it should. Editing, cursor control, graphics and file structures are also important to making programming easier.

Although it may take days, months, or even years to develop a particular program, it takes only minutes to mass-produce copies of it. Because of this, commercial software may be extremely valuable if you don't have the time, skill, or desire to write your own. Prices for personal computing software is relatively inexpensive: usually under \$10.00.

Conclusion

Choosing a computer system is not easy. But no matter what computer you get, it will put a new and exciting world of electronics at your fingertips. Buying a computer, however, is only the beginning. As your needs (and budget) grow, you will be interested in adding other peripherals to the system. To help you understand terminals, printers, etc., read on as the next pages describe them in detail.

R-E



COMPUTOCOLOR SYSTEM has full color graphics.

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²TRS-80 is a registered trademark of Tandy Corp.

³PET is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines.

⁴Challenger II is a registered trademark of Ohio Scientific.

⁵KIM-1 is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines.

⁶Altair is a registered trademark of Pertec Corp.

Printers For Personal Computers

The CRT video display is the most-often-used read-out for personal computers. If you want hard copy, you'll need a printer. Here's how they work.

JEFFREY G. MAZUR

NOT TOO LONG AGO, THE MOST COMMON method of interactive communication with a computer was via a printing terminal (Teletype ASR-33 and Selectric terminals). At first glance, watching one of these machines "type" at 10-15 cps (Characters Per Second, or 120-180 words per minute) was rather impressive. However, waiting several seconds for the computer to make a simple reply, or minutes for a small program listing, left much to be desired. At that time, a CRT or video terminal was considered a luxury; its writing speed of 1000 cps or more made it an excellent means of communication. But when you were through working with the computer, you had no written record of what transpired.

Today the situation is quite different. Advances in microelectronics have made the video display much less expensive and almost all personal computers use them as the primary output device. This leaves most hobbyists without any way to generate hard copy. Printers have become the luxury of home computerists, especially when you consider that the price of a good printer may equal or exceed the cost of the computer itself. Whether printed output is your primary goal (generating mailing labels, invoices, tickets, etc.) or strictly a convenience (listing long programs to make them easier to read and debug), the following information should help you choose the right printer for you.

Printer basics

Printers can be classified as either *impact* or *non-impact*, with either complete or matrix character formation. Impact printers operate much like an ordinary typewriter; they rely upon a hard object striking against a ribbon to transfer ink onto the paper.

Non-impact printers use a variety of other technologies to convert electrical signals into readable copy. As for character formation, fully formed characters are printed with a single stroke of an appropriate die. Matrix printing divides the character field into a finite number of cells (dots) in the same way most CRT and video displays do.

These two basic parameters represent many of the tradeoffs that can help you narrow down your choice of

printers quite rapidly. For example, while offering good printing speed at low cost, non-impact printers usually require special paper and cannot generate simultaneous multiple copies. So if you want to print mailing labels or multipart forms, you must use an impact printer. For highest quality printing, fully formed characters are desirable; but matrix printers allow special characters and graphics to be printed along with the ordinary text.

Almost all non-impact printers have matrixed characters. Thus we can divide printers into three categories: *fully formed impact*, *matrix impact* and *matrix non-impact*.

Fully formed impact

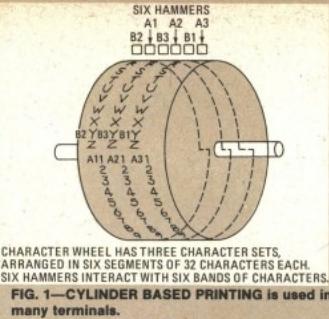
This type of printer can range from modified electric typewriters to high-speed drum and band printers. Changing fonts (where possible) calls for replacing the print die. Paper advance can be either friction feed or tractor feed. Furthermore since this is the oldest printer technology, there are many of this type of printer available.

Cheap and dirty

Probably the least expensive approach to making a printer is to add a bank of solenoids to an electric typewriter. The solenoids are positioned over each key and connected to the computer so that they can be actuated at the proper time. Mechanical limitations keep printing speed rather slow (less than 10 cps) and the mechanisms are fairly noisy. But print quality can be very good and the ability to use almost any kind of paper is a real plus for the hobbyist. Some newer models have interchangeable characters on one or two keys that can be used for special applications. If your main desire is to print a large number of letters on your own stationery, this might be an economic solution.

Selectric based printers

Along these same lines, the ball-type Selectric (an IBM trademark) typewriters were made into portable computer terminals. With a top speed of 15 cps, they also double as an excellent typewriter for standard use. Without



modification, Selectrics require a different electrical code than microcomputers. Additional circuits must be added to make them work with the standard ASCII code. Because of this, most Selectrics can be used for printing only (the keyboard cannot be used as input to the computer). Many suppliers have used or refurbished units for sale at a reasonable price; some include the ASCII conversion. Interchangeable type-balls are available and you can change character fonts easily and quickly.

Teletypes

While on the subject of full-character impact printers, we should mention the Teletype model 33's. These are complete send/receive terminals that were the workhorse of the computer industry not too many years ago. Because there are so many used model 33's available at low cost, many hobbyists have used them as printers. Painfully slow (10 cps) and even more painfully loud (they can make any room sound like a network newsroom), they offer fine print quality and an extra keyboard if you want to use it.

Cylinder drum printers

These printers use a character-studded, rotating cylinder or drum (see Fig. 1). A series of hammers strike the paper against an inked ribbon and the drum to transfer the character onto the paper. The hammers are fired under electromechanical control so they strike the paper at the precise time when the appropriate character on the drum is opposite the hammer. A cylinder printer may contain one to ten complete sets of characters on its face. Thus several characters may be printed before the cylinder must be moved horizontally to its next position.

A drum printer (see Fig. 2) has up to 132 character sets (one for each column that it can print). An entire line is printed at once without any horizontal carriage movement. This type printer consists of a wide range of printers—both in price (from under \$400 to over \$10,000) and speed [10 cps to 2000 lpm (Lines Per Minute)].

Daisy wheel

These devices get their name from the petal-like construction of their printheads (see Fig 3). A servomechanism controls the position of the character wheel so when the correct character petal has been spun into place,

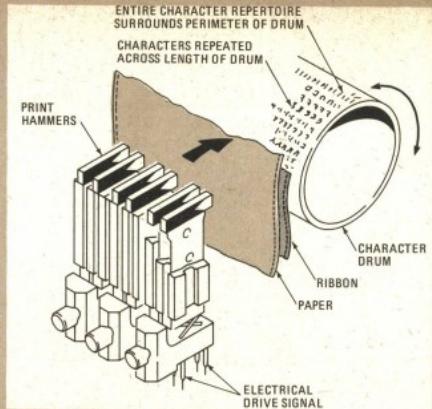


FIG. 2—THE BASIC DRUM IMPACT LINE PRINTER compares the contents of a buffer containing the data to be printed with the position of the desired characters in each print column. At the proper time, the appropriate hammers are activated and the line is printed.

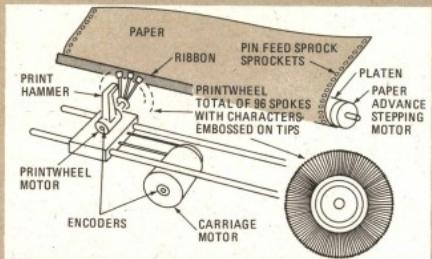


FIG. 3.—A TYPICAL DAISY-WHEEL PRINTER. Many printers use a microprocessor to control the printwheel and the print hammer's impact force.

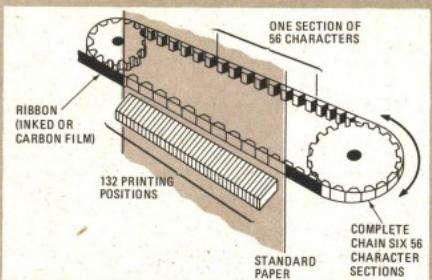


FIG. 4—BAND OR CHAIN PRINTERS are among the fastest units available.

a hammer forces the petal into contact with the ribbon and paper. Their high speed translates into high cost (\$2000 +) making daisy-wheel printers a prize that is usually beyond the reach of most hobbyists.

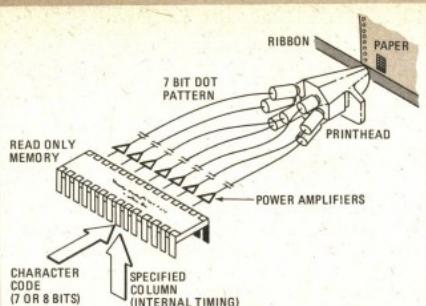


FIG. 5—IN A TYPICAL SERIAL DOT-MATRIX PRINTER MECHANISM like this one from Centronics, a ROM contains the character codes that command the printhead's seven print wires. The ROM's output, fed through power amplifiers, activates solenoids that cause the print wires to impact ribbon and paper.

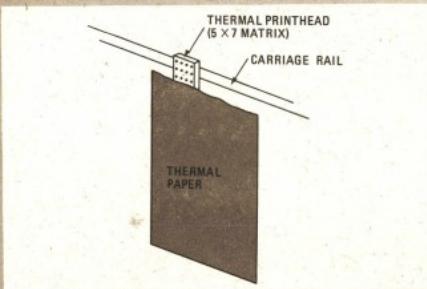


FIG. 6—THE PRINthead OF A THERMAL PRINTER may contain 35 resistive heating elements.

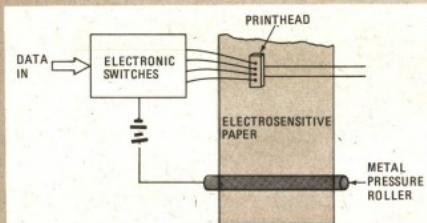


FIG. 7—AN ELECTROSENSITIVE PRINthead creates a spark between the head and the paper. Metal roller completes circuit by contacting paper surface across its full width.

Band printers

At the high end of the impact printer field are the band printers (see Fig. 4). Although currently too expensive for personal computer systems, a brief description of their operation is included. The major difference with band printers is that the character elements are mounted on a continuous band or chain. The band constantly rotates in front of a bank of hammers, one for each column. Again, precise timing is needed to strike the hammers when the appropriate character is in place.

Matrix impact

All printers in this category use a technique similar to that shown in Fig. 5. Because each character is formed by several strokes, more sophisticated electronics are needed to control the printhead. The head itself consists of seven to nine print "wires." Each one is activated separately to print a small dot on the paper. The wires are oriented vertically and the entire printhead moves horizontally along the carriage. After five to seven printing steps, an entire character has been printed and the head moves on to the next column. The most common matrix dimensions are 5×7 and 7×9 . Obviously, the greater the number of printing points, the better the resolution and character quality.

Although there is no mechanical way to change character fonts, different characters can be generated (within the limitations of the matrix) by simple software changes. Graphics are easily printed since most computers generate them in dot-matrix form. Friction or tractor-fed paper as well as labels, tickets, etc. pose no problems.

Fairly high speeds can be obtained with this method and at relatively low cost. In general, dot-matrix printers are much quieter too.

Non-impact printers

The increased need for low-cost, ultra-quiet and ultrafast printers has spawned the growth of several new printer technologies. Fundamentally, these non-impact techniques prohibit multiple form copying and many require special paper. However, where each method excels, it usually makes up for any drawbacks. Because of the need for special paper, friction feed is used, and the lack of fan-fold paper makes long listings hard to handle. On the pro side, these printers are the quietest ones you can buy.

Thermal printers

Thermal printing requires a specially treated paper. This heat-sensitive paper changes color when heated to a temperature of about 200°F . A thermal printhead, therefore, consists of a series of heating elements mounted so that they can create matrixed characters (see Fig. 6). Speed limitations are imposed by the fact that the elements must cool down sufficiently (after being activated) before the printhead can move on to the next position.

To lower cost, many models print "on the fly"; that is, the head is moved at a constant rate from left to right and the elements are activated while the printhead is moving. Although this causes the dots to smear a little, it can actually improve the print quality. Thermal printers boast high reliability, low cost, nearly silent operation and fairly good readability.

Electrosensitive printers

As with thermal printers, electrosensitive printers require special paper and use a matrix printhead to create hard copy. In this case, a dark paper is coated with a thin conductive layer that gives it a shiny metal-like appearance. This paper is passed in front of a printhead that consists of tiny electrodes connected to a switchable voltage source (see Fig. 7). A pressure roller contacts the surface of the paper to complete the circuit. When the electrodes are switched on, a small spark jumps between the electrode and the paper. This spark burns away the

metallized coating at that point leaving the dark paper showing through. Since the gap between the paper and printhead is very small, only about 50 volts are needed to generate a spark.

Most electro-sensitive printheads create a column of dots at a time. Moving left to right, they can easily print characters on the fly. An alternative approach is to use one large, stationary printhead, with enough electrodes to cover the complete width of the paper. In this manner, a complete row of dots are created (for all the characters on one line). Several vertical paper motions are needed to complete the line. To print a line at a time, a buffer is needed to store all the characters for that line; therefore, printing cannot start until the entire line has been received. The biggest disadvantage of electro-sensitive printers is that the metallized paper makes for poor readability. Making a photocopy of the printed output helps.

Ink-jet printers

The latest advances in non-impact printing have been the ink-jet-type devices. We have included a description of such printers although their cost prohibits use in a personal computer system (see Fig. 8). Basically, ink-jet printers attempt to imitate the operation of a CRT screen. Charged particles of ink are deflected electrostatically to land on the paper in the shape of the desired character.

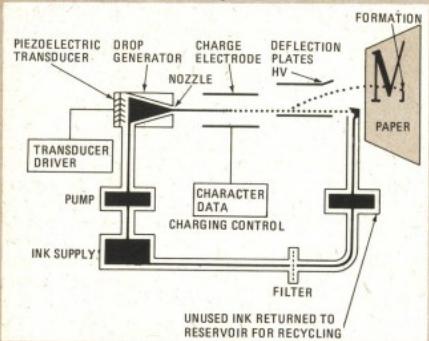


FIG. 8—ONE OF MANY ink-jet printer designs.

Several different schemes have been developed to create the charged ink drops, deflect them and collect the unused ink. This technology promises to greatly increase printing speeds while eliminating all noise except that generated in moving the paper.

Xerographic printers

Another related, and still too expensive, type of printer is the xerographic printer. As you might guess, these devices use an electrostatic/toner design similar to the way photocopy machines work.

Let's wind it up

Other things to look for when buying a printer are paper-feed mechanisms, carriage control and data-handling capabilities. For most applications, friction feed is fine (you can use tractor-feed paper in a friction-feed printer). Tractor feed is only needed when precise alignment of the paper or special forms are used. Above all, be sure that the printer will handle the maximum size paper that you wish to use.

GLOSSARY OF PRINTER TERMS

BAUD RATE—Speed of serial data transmission in bits-per-second. 7 data bits plus a parity, start and stop bit make for 10 bits-per-character. Therefore, the baud rate divided by ten yields characters per second (data rate, not necessarily printing speed).

BI-DIRECTIONAL PRINTING—Printing characters either left to right or right to left. Normally a printhead travels left to right while printing and then returns to the left margin to print the next line. Bi-directional printers will usually check the length of the next line to be printed and then, depending on its current position, either print the next line backwards (right to left) or return to the left margin and print the next line in the normal direction.

CPS—Characters per second. A unit of speed used to quantify printers.

FONT—Character style and size (gothic, script, etc.).

HANDSHAKING—Signals used to coordinate the operation of peripheral with the computer. A printer might require a signal from the computer to tell it when data is going to be sent and in return might signal the computer when it is ready to receive the data.

HARD COPY—A slang term used to describe any type of written output from the computer.

INSTANTANEOUS PRINTING SPEED—The rate that the printhead can actually print characters. It does not include the time needed to return the carriage to its starting position.

LPM—Lines per minute. Another unit of speed for printers, especially those that print a line at a time.

PARALLEL PRINTER INTERFACE—Connection to the computer whereby the character data is transferred all at one time along seven or eight data lines. Handshaking signals are also used to coordinate printing.

RS-232—A widely used serial interface standard. This standard specifies the voltage levels (bipolar) and connector wiring so that all RS-232 devices will work properly with each other.

SERIAL PRINTER INTERFACE—Connection to the computer whereby all data is transferred over a single pair of wires. Data from the computer is serialized (broken up into individual bits), and synchronization information is added to allow the receiving device to reconstruct the original data.

TELETYPE OR CURRENT LOOP—A serial interface standard which uses a 20 mA (or 60 mA) current to transmit information.

If precise horizontal or vertical tabbing is required, then check out these capabilities of each printer.

Finally, be careful when judging a printer's overall speed. Don't confuse a printer's maximum or instantaneous printing speed with its sustained throughput capabilities. Furthermore, serial printers have a baud rate which may be quite a bit higher than the speed at which it can actually print. If there is any type of input buffer, then the printer can accept a large amount of data in a rapid burst and then print it all out at its own rate.

Not wishing to overlook the obvious, it is imperative that you have the proper interface between the computer and the printer. This will be either a serial current loop or RS-232 standard, or a parallel interface with proper handshaking. Once connected and operating, a printer can be the most valuable addition to your computer.

All About Floppys

When you need more storage capability for your personal computer and require faster access speed than a cassette tape recorder, a floppy disc is for you. Here's how to select one.

KARL SAVON
SEMICONDUCTOR EDITOR

ABOUT THE TIME YOU'VE ADDED A SIZABLE CHUNK of memory to your microcomputer system, your tape cassette is working fine with an organized index system, and you spend three-quarters of your waking hours searching tapes and copying from one to another, you're ready for a floppy disc.

Short of a very high capacity hard-disc system, adding a floppy marks the turning point to a new dimension in microcomputing. It is at this juncture that you graduate to professional capabilities. Besides the luxuries of quick filekeeping that are a giant step up in convenience, completely new techniques are opened to you.

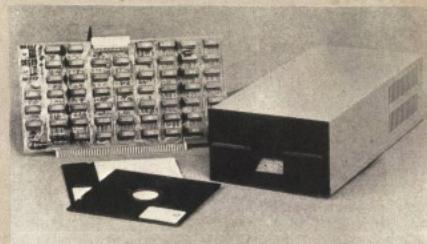
Now Fortran, BASIC and Pascal compilers replace the BASIC interpreter you have learned to live with. The ability to load and overlay versatile operating system programs rapidly into your computer memory really gets you cooking with gas. And for those of you with real-world business and scientific applications, this is the point where you begin solving those extra complicated problems you've been putting aside.

Regardless of specific discipline, most computer users are interested in text editing software; we all have the occasion to write reports and letters. Unfortunately, this software can eat up as much as 75% of your random-access-memory space, and leave room for a mere two pages or less of text.

You may also have a nagging desire to do something substantial in machine language, but find that your sophisticated assembler takes up most of your machine's memory and only lets you assemble a couple of hundred words of code. A floppy ends these kinds of limitations by filling computer memory with only the particular routines needed at any one time. Once the contained function at hand is completed, the next program segment is automatically loaded to attack the next sequential task.

During each processing function, the disc provides convenient addressable storage for numbers or text that don't require the ultra-rapid access of semiconductor memory, but must be close at hand. Business applications use the disc to store a repertoire of bookkeeping programs and provides quick retrieval for statistical processing of the thousands of pieces of information that have been collected.

A floppy disc is similar in appearance to a phonograph record, but is more flexible, and in most cases is physically deformed as the magnetic head and pressure pad contact the disc surface. There are some notable floating



MECA MODEL DELTA 1 floppy disc system

head exceptions that, despite superior media longevity, are not going to fit into your long-term compatibility plans, not to say anything about cost. The disc spins about 360 rpm and stores data on one or both of its surfaces.

A disc is a random-access device much like program memory. In contrast to the sequential nature of tape, you can locate anything stored on a disc much faster than on a tape and without rewinding. The magnetic head is positioned over circular tracks with a servo-controlled stepper, or voice-coil head positioner. The magnetic disc surface has a life expectancy of 10^6 loaded passes.

Be sure that the disc system has an automatic head lifter that separates the head from the disc after some predetermined time following a read or write operation. Whenever the disc spins, even with the head lifted, there is a certain amount of unavoidable wear caused by the friction between the disc and its protective jacket. The access time to get from one track to another, added to the settling time to load the head in contact with the disc, varies between 10 and 100 milliseconds from product to product. The faster the better.

What size disc for you?

One of the first decisions is to select disc size. Fortunately there are only two: the full size 8-inch disc, and the 5½-inch minidisc. Obviously the larger disc holds more information than the smaller one and has the higher price tag. The 8-inch disc holds some 3.2 megabits of unformatted data. That is, there are somewhat over three million binary storage locations. However, to keep everything in its proper place requires an indexing and data identification system. Cyclic redundancy codes must be set up to help you know when the data is reliable.

In the widely adopted IBM format, identifiers are written in front of each record; and records are separated by



DISCUS 2D floppy system

gaps. Error checking is done by reading the data back just after it is written (usually on the next disc revolution). Soft error specifications are between 1×10^8 to 10^9 bits, indicating how often a bit is read incorrectly. Soft errors are caused by noise and are overcome by simply repeating the read operation. Hard errors, on the other hand, represent permanent defects on the disc and typically occur once in 10^{11} to 10^{12} bits. Seek errors occur about once every 10^6 accesses and are the times when the head undershoots or overshoots the correct track and must go back to track 0 and try again.



AN 8-INCH FLOPPY DISC system by Smoke Signal Broadcasting

By the time you're finished, the formatted disc capacity has been pared down to 1.9 megabits. When this is divided by 8 bits-per-word, you have some 250,000 words of storage. Transfer rates for the full size disc are about 250,000 bits-per-second. The standard format consists of 77 concentric tracks, each with 26 sectors, and each sector containing 128 bytes. Some discs use hard sectoring where a series of physical holes identify sectors so that less disc overhead is used. If you foresee the need to be compatible with hard sectored formats, make sure the system is expandable to control hard sectored drives.

The 5½-inch floppy

The 5½-inch disc works out to about one-quarter the 8-inch capacity; about 72K formatted bytes, with a 125 kilobit-per-second transfer rate. A 5½-inch drive costs roughly 60% the price of an 8-inch drive, but before you make your size decision let's make one more observation. In the course of using your system you will discover that two disc drives add up to more than just doubled storage capacity. Once you have a single disc drive set up with your favorite programs, operating system, or data, and you finally sit down a moment to think, you will find yourself beginning to shake. On that one record, you figure out you've invested about three months of your life. You realize that it is vulnerable. What should happen if that disc gives you an unrecoverable read error, or one of the kids tries to play it on his phonograph?

Yes, it would be nice to have a copy stowed away. Copying, by loading one program at a time and then saving it on another disc is a long, tedious, annoying procedure at best. Two discs give the invaluable flexibility of copying one automatically to the other, using utility copy programs in a completely painless manner. Running



THE DYNABYTE DBB/4 disc-drive system

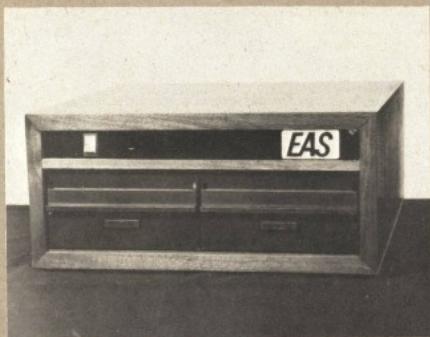
system programs such as assemblers and compilers, two discs have the advantage of being able to input data from one disc and storing output on the other. One disc can hold the operating system elements that are called up as required, and the other stores the text, data or other outputs.

A dual disc system that can load both heads at the same time will carry out copy operations with even higher efficiency. Another alternative to consider is to use a single disc, but do archival storage on tape. The tape writing and disc regeneration procedures will be slower than with two discs but still manageable. So when you list the system alternatives be sure to consider multiple disc expansion.

If the cost of a dual-drive 8-inch floppy is just too much of an investment, see if the capacity of a dual minifloppy is sufficient. There are, of course, exceptional situations where a restricted application requires only large storage, and a single-drive is justified.

Several disc systems use double density recording techniques. By using improved, modified FM (MFM) or group code recording (GCR) encoding methods, they pack twice the number of bits on the same size disc. Double density recording methods make room for additional information by eliminating the clock signal. The clock, though, can be recovered through clever decoding algorithms. There seems to be a general feeling that the present reliability is not quite up to what it is for single-density recording, but that should soon be at an equal level.

Check the reliability figure comparisons between single and double density recording, when available, and don't be fooled by reliability claims that cover just the electronics. A couple of clever drives have discovered that the disc has two sides and access twice normal capacity with two



MODEL EAS-EDDS from Electro Analytical Systems

heads. There are reports, though, of disc damage due to the loss of the cushioning effects of the single head and pad combination. Combining double density and double side recording gives the minifloppy the same capacity as the full size floppy disc (with slower throughput).

Interfacing to your computer

The disc must get connected to your computer. Many varieties and degrees of interfacing are available. Unless you're a glutton for punishment, don't go out and purchase a basic disc drive mechanism hoping to save a lot of cash by doing your own interfacing. Several reasonably priced systems are on the market that have been designed by experts, and have been debugged for many, many hours. You would go a long way to duplicate their performance. Many include complete hardware and software packages. The disc controller carries out the head positioning, head loading, sector identification and motor control functions.

Relatively new floppy disc controller IC's have greatly reduced controller complexity and price. They eliminate many IC packages and result in a more reliable, less densely packed controller board.

Usually some form of read-only-memory bootstrap is used to get things started. Until some minimum of software is loaded into the computer, it and the disc will not be able to communicate. Once the basic link has been established, more efficient loaders and operating system program modules can be transferred from disc to computer memory. Many systems require a large chunk of user memory, which may still work out to be cost-effective.

Some elemental systems require various machine language sequences to control disc operations and may require substantial machine language programming effort on the user's part. This is not for most of you. You have the option of obtaining operating system software from the disc drive manufacturer or from some other source. Generally, the first choice is more desirable, since it offers a higher confidence level that the bugs have been ironed out or that you will be kept informed of corrective patches as they are developed.

Most operating systems use a monitor that is transferred into memory. The monitor responds to keyboard commands by either carrying out the simpler tasks itself or calling a more complex executing operating system module from the disc. Know the computer memory requirements to support the program modules. Twenty-four kilobytes is not unusual to support disc BASIC, for example.

The operating system should include utilities for memory and program listings. Look for an initialization procedure that not only formats a blank disc, but allows you to later reconfigure the system when other peripherals or additional discs are added. Usually subtle software changes have to be made in the operating system, and it is highly desirable to be able to go through a documented procedure without having to scrap the whole thing. It is very important to recognize that the floppy disc software not only controls the disc itself, but the *entire microcomputer system*. In effect, the floppy disc operating system becomes the controller for all other peripherals.

All operating systems should include basic delete, rename, directory and copy programs to perform the rudimentary day-to-day jobs you're buying the disc for in the first place. Look for some version of a chain command that lets one program module call in a second from the disc, giving large virtual memory appearance. Operating systems should include methods for keeping track of hard disc errors. A defective sector table is conventionally composed to flag those places on the disc found to be unusable.

Watch the mechanics of the interface. Several disc varieties include single or double board controllers that plug into standard S-100 motherboard slots. Others include the controller as part of the disc system and have a cable and connector that runs over to the computer. Be sure you have included the costs of all the interface components in your estimates. It is not unusual for the interface electronics to cost as much or more than the disc drive itself.

Power supplies are another consideration. Some units may require 30 watts, and some 300 watts, depending on the number of drives and the extent and efficiency of the system. Power supplies are often not included as a part of the disc system and represent additional cost and space.

A couple of floppy systems operate optionally or exclusively through serial RS232C ports. This is OK for some basic data storage requirements where the disc is replacing an outdated paper tape system, but it is too slow for general versatility. After all, the system should give its full performance potential, not just replace paper or magnetic tape.

At the outset try to access your ultimate goals. Does the system you've selected have the capability to expand to 4 or 8 drives for the sophisticated application you have in mind for the future? Exactly what is required to carry out that expansion? Try to combine the technical specifications with the perspectives of experienced floppy users. Experienced users are in a position to quickly point out the weaknesses and advantages of specific systems, which are not mentioned in the data sheets. Talk it over with several members of a local computer club or a computer user at a nearby high school or college. Your choice will rapidly narrow to the two or three systems that are being universally accepted due to their relative freedom from problems, and you will enjoy an exciting new dimension of an already mind-boggling activity.

CRT Terminals—

To many newcomers to the field of more experienced users, the CRT terminal discusses the CRT terminal and

KARL SAVON

THE INNER SECRETS OF YOUR MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEM are best viewed through the eyes of a CRT terminal. Input commands, output listings, and program writing and execution are all supervised from the keyboard and displayed on the screen. The terminal's ease of operation and reliability directly affect the overall utility of the complete computer system.

Theoretically, a computer system can be controlled completely with a series of simple switches and some LED indicators. In fact, that is exactly the way many early microcomputers were equipped. But you can't get much useful work done with such primitive handles. To address these shortcomings, the CRT terminal has emerged as the system focal point, with input facility at a conversational rate and with output capability essentially limited by the calculative speed of the particular program being executed.

Your present computer input/output device may be an intermediate combination of a simple keyboard and an LED alphanumeric display. You're now ready for a higher level of communication. Or you may be in the process of expanding an elementary learning system, having just added memory and maybe a BASIC interpreter in ROM, and are ready for better computer interaction. In either case, the display of a full page of information in response to typed commands announces your arrival out of phase—one and hopefully into the productive application phase.

The transmitter keyboard unit and the display CRT receiver are entirely separate entities except for common power supplies. You can actually purchase the two elements separately. The display looks peripherally like a TV receiver, but don't assume it will have similar performance.

Screen brightness must be high enough for comfortable viewing under prevalent ambient light conditions. Ideally, brightness and contrast should be user adjustable. Color is available where graphic complexity warrants it to emphasize significant display features, or simply for its attraction in personal computer applications. Examine the screen for linearity and resolution. Even though the CRT's tend to use standard television deflection methods and have scan rates close to NTSC standards, many suffer from linearity deficiencies when compared with your

living room instrument. Resolution may be greater than most TV receivers, but large screen sizes are generally unjustified except for group demonstrations.

The most common screens measure 12 inches diagonally and use a P4 white phosphor. Many can be optionally equipped with P31 green. If possible, as with any expensive product, examine the terminal through a hands-on trial, preferably connected to a computer similar to your own.

Characters are most often displayed as dot matrices. A character decoder-generator uses a read-only-memory to convert ASCII or other codes into their equivalent dot matrix patterns. Even normally nonprinting character codes are displayed on some terminals. The dot matrix is usually 5×7 dots dedicated to the character itself with at least one additional horizontal and one vertical line separating characters and lines. Other common formats are 7×10 and 9×9 matrices. Larger matrix formats have room for standard lower-case characters. Others simply use smaller versions of the format or font used for capitals as pseudo lower case.

Deluxe character generators give more detail and fancier letters and have correspondingly larger matrix sizes. They are available in languages other than English, including French, German, Swedish and Japanese. If you are interested in APL (A Programmers Language) programming, search out the terminals with the nonstandard APL characters. There may be 64, 96 or 128 characters in the sets, and terminals with graphic capability typically include 256 characters. Screen format consists of 1000 to 2000 characters arranged in lines that may be 40, 64, 72 or 80 characters long.

Some terminals let you define your own characters on a dot by dot basis, or by groups of dots. Graphics users must know the number of controllable dots along both axes. And if your graphic applications are serious and extensive, you may want to consider vector graphic capability which lets you do things like define end points and the terminal fills in the rest. Business users will want to explore the terminals that are specifically designed to simulate business forms on the screen.

Automatic right-margin wraparound is a fairly standard feature that permits multiple line entry before a keyed carriage return terminator signals the true end of the line. This feature is very important when a relatively

Selecting The Right One

*personal computers as well as many
is the most visible component. This article
tells what to look for when selecting one for your system.*

wide column printer is used to create hard copy. For example, using an 80-column printer, it is necessary to accept two 40-character CRT generated lines without an embedded carriage return and line feed. In other words, a carriage-return line feed combination is automatically generated for the CRT screen but is not transmitted to the printer interface.

Terminal types

There are three basic terminal classifications: Dumb, smart and intelligent. Regardless of "intelligence" level, any of the three types may well be microprocessor controlled. Integrated circuit video display controllers are also helping cut component counts roughly in half.

The **dumb terminal** is the least expensive, little more than a keyboard and CRT display, appropriately called a glass teletype. The glass teletype is much, much quieter than the venerable device it replaces, and for the 80% of the time that hard copy is not needed, the quiet is a welcome relief. Fan cooling may be used to increase reliability, but make sure it is quiet. If the fan noise level is going to be disturbing in a relatively quiet room, you had better select a fanless terminal.

The **smart terminal** has self-contained editing hardware and firmware usually implemented through a movable cursor. The cursor may take the form of a blinking square or blinking or nonblinking underline. Editing techniques include inserting, writing over and deleting on-screen information. Editing results are displayed immediately with little chance for misinterpretation. System applications that do not tie up the CPU processor during editing sessions offer the alternative of using the computer processor as a controller to make a dumb terminal look smart.

The **intelligent terminal** approaches a complete microcomputer in function. In addition to the editing facility of the smart terminal, it is programmable. Intelligent terminals may include built-in peripherals such as floppy discs and magnetic-tape-cassette drives. The two higher terminal classes may have addressable cursors. Designated control character codes give left, right, up, down, home and clear functions as well as direct addressing.

Data is normally entered starting with a clear screen at the top left and fills the screen downward, line by line. When the bottom screen perimeter is reached, the entire

page scrolls upward, eliminating the top line leaving room for a new entry at the bottom. Page-mode is sometimes supplied as a switch-selectable feature. Page-mode fills the screen from top to bottom but when the page is filled, the screen is cleared and entry begins anew at the top. Memory options for off-screen storage are nearly essential on a CRT terminal using page mode, which may explain its relative unpopularity.

About keyboards

The keyboard has 50 or more keys and may include a separate numeric keypad for voluminous arithmetic input. Touch typists will find formats that put numbers only on the separate keypad very annoying. In fact, many keyboard layouts which may appear similar to a typewriter intermix graphic symbols as upper-case characters and define normal upper-case typewriter symbols as lower case. These arrangements will give the experienced typist headaches as he switches between typewriter and terminal.

Some keyboards have an upper/lower-case switch to generate letters, graphics and control characters from a limited number of keys. Nearly standard typewriter keyboards can be found though. They have a capital lock key and a separate (5th) row of keys for control characters.

Keyboard layout may resemble a typewriter's, but, for example (although unusual), may be simplified by arranging keys in vertical columns. Keyswitch feel varies considerably and you certainly want the switch contacts to be reliable. The quality of the key switches themselves are vital. Some of the most sophisticated keyboards include quadruple redundant reed switches that even operate perfectly if one or more of the contacts become noisy or fail. Highly reliable noncontacting keyswitches use capacitive, photoelectric or Hall-effect sensing mechanisms. The keyboard should incorporate 2-key or n-key rollover so data can be entered at high rates with a minimum of errors. Several keytops are often removable for special application customizing.

Important extra features

Reverse video is a common feature for emphasizing characters or groups of characters as well as extending graphic effects. Sophisticated terminals permit protection of designated screen areas from accidental erasure and

YOUR OWN Computer

can selectively blink several characters simultaneously. A rare feature is the ability to emphasize text by doubling the character width. Character dimming or brightness modulation is another fairly common feature.

There are a couple of seemingly unimportant features that are of interest to specific groups of users. For example, when the cursor approaches the end of the line an audio tone may sound, analogous to the typewriter bell. Tone trigger position is occasionally programmable. These terminals invariably can trigger the tone from a computer instruction, normally the ASCII 7 print command. Several or all keys may be auto repeating. After a prescribed time out following key closure, the keyboard system generates a fixed rate character repetition.

Once in a while problems are caused by the convention of automatic line feed following carriage return. You normally expect the CRT display to increment or line feed once each time the return key is hit in typewriter fashion. However, some tabbing operations require carriage returns without line feeds. If the computer automatically sends out carriage-return line-feed combinations for either carriage return or line feed, the display format will alternate blank lines with printout. The terminal should include a switch or jumper option to disable automatic line feeds. But you may have to add this feature yourself; it isn't difficult.

Interface connections

The terminal may interface to the computer through serial or parallel connections. Serial formats are conventionally RS232C asynchronous sequences of start, data, parity and stop bits. Word format may be DIP switch or jumper selectable since universal asynchronous receiver transmitter IC's are easily programmed by voltage levels on specific terminals. Even or odd parity and the number of stop bits are selected to be compatible with 9, 10 or 11-bit computer formats. The standard RS232C interface uses bipolar signal levels but the same basic format is used in TTL-compatible single polarity systems. Another widely used serial interface is teletype-compatible where series current loops of 20 or 60 millamps are established.

Serial communications between the computer and terminal is half or full duplex. In half duplex, the computer and CRT receive data at nonoverlapping intervals. While typing the keyboard signal is routed to both the

CRT and the computer so that the input is displayed. If the connection between terminal and computer were broken, the CRT would still respond, and it would only be later due to lack of computer response that you would know something is wrong. In full duplex, the two directional paths can operate at the same time. When the computer receives a character from the keyboard it responds by echoing the same character which is then displayed by the CRT. Serial transmission rates are between 75 and 19,200 bits per second.

Parallel interfaces can handle much higher data rates and are usually carried out with eight parallel data lines and a couple of handshaking leads. Parallel interfacing is a synchronous operation and signals are generated to tell when data has been accepted, when the receiver is busy and cannot accept data, and when data is valid. Parallel outputs are often three state; they have an open state so several terminals or other peripherals can operate in parallel on the same data lines.

Terminals can interface directly to the *IEEE Bus* when properly equipped or through adapters. The *IEEE Bus* is a parallel 8-bit bus that can send device selection address information over the same leads. Crystal-controlled baud-rate generators offer the best tolerance to variable environmental conditions. Some serial terminal interfaces have separate transmit and receive baud-rate generators that allow the two paths to be split or operate at different data transfer rates.

The 7-bit *American Standard Code for Information Interchange* (ASCII) is the nearly universal standard now in use. Five-level Baudot code is just about extinct for CRT computer terminal applications. Several graphics terminals expand ASCII to an 8-bit code that doubles the character-set boundaries to 256. IBM EBCDIC format is an 8-bit encoding format offered by a number of manufacturers.

Modems and data transmission

Modems options allow terminals to be connected via the phone lines to remote computers or other terminals. Modems use frequency and phase-modulation techniques that when combined with error detection and correction techniques give reliable data transfers. While this is the method overwhelmingly used by time-sharing systems, more and more private computer users are turning to modems to access their machines when away from home. Acoustic couplers provide nonelectrical phone-line connections at limited data transmission rates. Computer information exchange networks are becoming common where club members access a disc-based computer system over phone lines.

Data transmitted from the terminal to the computer is sent on a character-by-character basis as in the glass teletype or may be sent a line or page at a time. Larger block transmission gives the operator the opportunity to correct errors before digestion by the computer.

CRT terminals often have parallel or serial hard-copy adapter interfaces that directly drive printers to create hard copy of selected pages. This interface is similar to the computer interface except simpler, being one way.

If you plan to do your own maintenance ask about serviceability. Are sockets used? Do the printed circuit boards slide out for easy access? Is there built-in diagnostic software? And most important of all be sure that the terminal you select will be capable of easily handling the tasks you intend to set before your computer.

FLOPPY'S

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	SIZE (Inches)	SECTOR TYPE (Hard/ Soft)	NO. OF SECTORS (Per Track)	NO. OF TRACKS	FORMAT	DENSITY (Single/ Double)	SIDES (Single/ Double)	MAX. CAPACITY (K Bytes of Data Per Drive)	CONTROLLER BOARD		OPERATING SYSTEM	EXTENDED BASIC AVAIL INCL (Y/N)	PRICE
										BUSS	AVAIL. INCL (Y/N)			
ALTOS COMPUTER SYSTEMS	ACS8000-1	8	\$	26	76	IBM	\$	\$	500	ALTO 50	Y	Y	N	\$3,840.00
	ACS8000-2	8	\$	26	76	IBM	\$, D	\$	500	ALTO 50	Y	Y	N	\$4,500.00
	ACS8000-3	8	\$	26	76	IBM	\$	D	1000	ALTO 50	Y	Y	N	\$4,800.00
	ACS8000-4	8	\$	26	76	IBM	\$, D	D	1000	ALTO 50	Y	Y	N	\$5,300.00
	ADD-2	8	\$	26	76	-	\$, D	\$	1000	NA	Y	N	Y	\$2,900.00
	ADD-3	8	\$	26	76	-	\$, D	\$	1000	NA	Y	N	Y	\$2,000.00
CENTRAL DATA CORP.	-	5½	\$	9	35	256 BYTES/ SECTOR	\$	\$	81	\$-100	Y	Y	Y¹	\$ 799.00
COMMODORE BUSINESS SYSTEMS	2040	5½	\$	19	35	OWN	\$	\$	170	IEEE 488	Y	Y	NA	TBA
COMPUTER INTERFACE TECHNOLOGY	CIT TRS-80	5½	\$	10	40	-	\$	\$	64	TRS-80	Y	N	N	\$ 499.00
COMPU/ THINK	DKH842	5½	\$	-	40	-	\$, D	\$, D	400	PET	-	Y	6	\$ 1,295.00 ⁷
DATATRONICS	FD-277/99	8	\$	26	77	IBM 3741	\$, D	\$, D	1200	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	\$1,905.00 UP
DYNABYTE INC.	DB 8/2	5½	\$	32	77	IBM	\$, D	\$, D	630 (SS) 1200 (DS)	\$-100	N	Y	Y	\$4,395.00
	DB 8/4	8	\$	52	77	IBM	\$, D	\$, D	1000 (SS) 2000 (DS)	\$-100	N	Y	Y	\$2,995.00
ELECTRO ANALYTIC SYSTEMS INC.	EAS-FDOS	8	\$	26	77	IBM 3740	\$, D	\$, D	500	S-100 LSI-11 UNIVERSAL	Y	Y	N	\$2,195.00

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	SIZE (Inches)	SECTOR TYPE (Hard/ Soft)	NO. OF SECTORS (Per Track)	NO. OF TRACKS	FORMAT	DENSITY (Single/ Double)	SIDES (Single/ Double)	MAX. CAPACITY (K Bytes of Data Per Drive)	BUSS	CONTROLLER BOARD	OPERATING SYSTEM	EXTENDED BASIC	PRICE
										AVAIL (Y/N)	INCL (Y/N)	AVAIL (Y/N)	INCL (Y/N)	
FINDEX INC.	-	5½	\$	-	-		D	D	-	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	-
-	-	8	\$	-	-		D	D	-	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	-
HEATH CO.	WH17	5½	H	40			102+	OWN	Y					\$ 675.00A
INNOTRONICS CORP.	410	8	H,\$	26	77	IBM	\$,D	\$,D	789	PDP8	Y	N	Y	\$ 495.00
	420	8	H,\$	32,16, 8,1	77	IBM	\$,D	\$,D	789	PDP11	Y	N	Y	\$ 505.00
	3400	8	H,\$	-	77	IBM	\$,D	\$,D	789	LSI-11 S-100	Y	N	Y	\$ 1,555.00
ITHICA AUDIO	550	8	H	16	77	OWN	\$	\$,D	250 (SS) 500 (DS)	\$-100	Y	N	Y	\$ 456.00 ²
	552	8	H	16	77	OWN	\$	\$,D	250 (SS) 500 (DS)	\$-100	Y	N	Y	\$ 630.00 ²
MEGA	DELTA-1	5½	H	10	35	-	D	\$,D	-	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	\$ 744.00 ⁴
MIDWEST SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT	6800A	5½	\$	16	77	OWN	\$,D	\$	160	SS-50	Y	Y	Y	\$2,995.00 ⁵
	FD-8	8	H	-	-	OWN	-	-	315	SS-50	Y	Y	Y	\$ 1,395.00
PERCOM DATA CO.	TFD-200	5½	\$	10	35	256 BYTES/ SECTOR	\$	\$	-	TRS-80	Y ⁸	-	Y ⁸	-
	LFD-400	5½	H	10	35	256 BYTES/ SECTOR	\$	\$	89	SS-50	Y	Y	Y	\$ 599.95
PROCESSOR TECHNOLOGY	HELIOS II	8	18	32	77	ALTERED	\$	\$	375	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	\$3,200.00

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	SIZE (Inches)	SECTOR SIZE (Inches)	NO. OF SECTORS (Per Track)	FORMAT	NO. OF TRACKS	DENSITY (Single/ Double)	SIDES (Single/ Double)	MAX. CAPACITY (K Bytes of Data Per Drive)	BUSS	CONTROLLER BOARD	OPERATING SYSTEM	EXTENDED BASIC	PRICE		
											AVAIL	INCL	INCL (Y/N)			
											Y/N	Y/N	Y/N			
QUAY CORP.	80FDC	5½, 8	\$	5½-16 8-26	IBM	3740	\$	\$	5½-125 8-400	\$100	Y	N	Y	\$ 395.00		
	90F/MPS	5½, 8	\$	5½-16 8-26	IBM	3740	\$, D	\$	5½-125/250 8-400/800	OWN	Y	N	Y	\$ 1,295.00 ⁹		
RADIO-SHACK	261160 ¹⁰	5½	\$	10	35	OWN	\$	\$	89.6	TRS-80	-	Y	Y	\$ 499.00		
	261161	5½	\$	10	35	OWN	\$	\$	89.6	TRS-80	-	Y	Y	\$ 499.00		
SMOKE SIGNAL BROADCASTING	LFD-68	8	\$	-	77	IBM	\$	\$	500	SS-50	N	Y	N	\$1,895.00 ¹¹		
SOUTHWEST TECHNICAL PRODUCTS CORP.	DMF-1A	8	\$	32	77	FM	\$	D	1200	SS-50	Y	Y	Y	\$2,095.00		
	MF-68	5½	\$	-	35	IBM	\$	\$	85	SS-50	Y	Y	Y	\$ 895.00K \$ 995.00A		
TARBELL ELECTRONICS	1011	5½ 8	\$	26	77	IBM	\$, D ¹²	\$, D	256SS	\$-100	Y ¹³	Y ¹⁴	N	Y ¹⁵	N	-
THINKER TOYS	DISCUS 2D	8	\$	26/8	77	IBM	\$, D	\$, D	600	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$ 1,149.00	
XITAN	ALPHA	5½, 8	\$	5½-33 8-26/56	77	IBM	\$, D	\$	5½-330 8-512	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$ 2,195.00	
NORTH STAR COMPUTERS ²⁰	MDS-A-D	5½	H	10	35	-	\$, D	\$, D	180	\$-100	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$ 689.00K \$ 799.00A	

NOTES: NA NOT APPLICABLE
TBA TO BE ANNOUNCED
- NO INFO FROM MFR

SS SINGLESIDE
DS DOUBLESIDE

4-CPM \$100.00
5-WITH 32K PROCESSOR
6-INCLUDED AS PART OF PET BASIC

⁷PLUS MEMORY COST
⁸FROM RADIO-SHACK

⁹WITH 16K RAM

¹⁰AND FORTAN
¹¹DUAL DRIVE

¹²UNDER DEVELOPMENT
¹³\$190.00 KIT, \$205.00 ASSMB.

¹⁴CPM \$100.00
¹⁵CBASIC-2 \$100.00, TBASIC \$36.00
¹⁶BARE BOARD
¹⁷USES DIGITAL RESEARCH CP/M
¹⁸FIRM SECTOR/COMBINATION
¹⁹INCLUDES TERMINATION RESISTOR ONE REQUIRED
²⁰TOO LATE TO ALPHABETIZE

CRT TERMINALS

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	TYPE	TYPE	INCLUDES KEY-BOARD (Y/N)	CAN USE AS STAND ALONE TYPE-WRITER (Y/N)	CHAR. PER LINE	CHAR. PER INCH	VARIABLE TYPE-FACES (Y/N)	LINES PER MINUTE	INTERFACE
BOOTSTRAP ENTERPRISES INC.	9112	THERMAL	MATRIX	N	N	12	10	N	60	PARALLEL
	9120	THERMAL	MATRIX	N	N	20	10	N	60	PARALLEL
CENTRONICS	P1	ELECTRO STATIC	MATRIX	N	N	80	8-10	N	-	PARALLEL
	S1	ELECTRO STATIC	MATRIX	N	N	80	8-10	N	-	PARALLEL
	779-1	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80	8-10	N	-	PARALLEL
	779-2	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80	8-10	N	-	PARALLEL
	703	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80	8-10	N	600	PARALLEL
COMMODORE BUSINESS MACHINES	2020	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80	10.6	N	70	PARALLEL
	2022	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80	10.6	N	70	PARALLEL
	2024	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80	10.6	N	70	PARALLEL
ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS	TRENDDATA 1000	IMPACT	WHOLE CHAR	Y	Y	134 OR 155	10 OR 12	Y	-	SERIAL
FINDEX INC.	DEC WRITER	IMPACT	MATRIX	Y	Y	132	10	N	-	SERIAL
GRE DATA PRODUCTS	PRINTER-FACE II	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	40/80	5/10	Y	-	S-100
HEATH COMPANY	WH14	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80, 96 132	-	N	-	PARALLEL
	LA36 DEC WRITER	IMPACT	MATRIX	Y	Y	132	10	N	-	SERIAL
INTEGRAL DATA SYSTEMS INC.	IP-125 ⁶	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80 (STD) 132 (OPT)	10 STD 8.3, 12, 16.5 (OPT)	N	50-80 CPS	SERIAL, PARALLEL
	IP-225 ⁵	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80 (STD) 132 (OPT)	10 STD 8.3, 12 16.5 (OPT)	N	50-80 CPS	SERIAL, PARALLEL
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CORP.	ORIDATA CP110	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80	10	N	70 ⁶	PARALLEL
INTERNATIONAL PERIPHERAL SYSTEMS INC.	1622	IMPACT	-	Y	Y	UP TO 300	5 TO 15	Y	TO 150	SERIAL, PARALLEL

MANUFACTURER	ENCODED	CHAR. BUFFER- ING (Y/N)	HALF SPACING (Y/N)	PROPORT. SPACING (Y/N)	MECH- ANISM	HOUSING INCLUDED (Y/N)	PAPER			SHEET (Y/N)	WIDTH (Max. In.)	OTHER	PAPER	PRICE
							ROLL (Y/N)	WIDTH (Max. In.)						
BOOTSTRAP ENTERPRISES INC.	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	2%	-	-	-	-	THERMAL	\$ 295.00
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	2%	-	-	-	-	THERMAL	\$ 349.00
CENTRONICS	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	ELECTRO- STATIC	\$1,245.00 UP
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	ELECTRO- STATIC	\$1,245.00 UP
COMMODORE BUSINESS MACHINES	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	8.5	-	-	-	-	ANY	\$1,245.00 UP
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	14.5 ²	-	-	-	-	ANY	\$1,245.00 UP
ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	ROLL	\$ 695.00
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	8½	-	-	-	-	FORMS	TBA
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	8½	-	-	-	-	EITHER	TBA
FINDEX INC.	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,200.00
GRE DATA PRODUCTS	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	N	Y	8½	Y	8½	-	-	TELETYPE	\$ 895.00
HEATH COMPANY	ASCII		N	N	NEW	Y	Y	9.5	Y	9.5	-	-	ANY	\$ 895.00
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	14¾	Y	14¾	-	-	TRACTOR	\$1,495.00
INTEGRAL DATA SYSTEMS INC.	ASCII	Y	N	-	NEW	Y	Y	8.5	Y	8.5	-	-	ANY	\$ 799.00
	ASCII	Y	N	-	NEW	Y	Y	8.5	Y	8.5	-	-	ANY	\$ 949.00
INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CORP.	ASCII	Y ⁷	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	TTY PAPER	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 650.00
INTERNATIONAL PERIPHERAL SYSTEMS INC.	ASCII EBCDIC	Y	Y	Y	NEW	Y	Y	14¾	Y	14¾	-	-	-	-

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	TYPE	TYPE	INCLUDES KEY-BOARD (Y/N)	CAN USE AS STAND ALONE TYPE-WRITER (Y/N)	CHAR. PER LINE	CHAR. PER INCH	VARIABLE TYPE-FACES (Y/N)	LINES PER MINUTE	INTERFACE
INTERNATIONAL PERIPHERAL SYSTEMS INC.	1612	IMPACT	-	Y	Y	UP TO 300	5 TO 15	Y	TO 150	SERIAL
M.P.I. INC.	TP-40	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	40	12	Y ¹	75	SERIAL
	IP-40	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	40	12	Y ¹	75	PARALLEL
	BP-40	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	40	12	Y ¹	75	PARALLEL
	SSP-40	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	40	12	Y ¹	75	SERIAL
	MP-40	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	40	12	Y ¹	75	PARALLEL
MICRO COMPUTER DEVICES, INC.	9710	IMPACT	WHOLE CHAR	Y	Y	135 OR 155	10 OR 12	Y	-	SERIAL PARALLEL
MICROMAIL	TC810	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	132	10 16.5 (OPT)	N	-	SERIAL
PRINTER TERMINALS CORP.	879	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	80 OR 132	-	N	75	SERIAL PARALLEL
PROCESSOR TECHNOLOGY	SOL	IMPACT	DAISY WHEEL MATRIX	N	-	130	1 TO 120	Y	-	SERIAL PARALLEL
RADIO SHACK	261150	IMPACT	DOT MATRIX	N	N	132	16.5	N	-	PARALLEL
	261152	IMPACT	DOT MATRIX	N	N	132	16.5	N	-	PARALLEL
	261151	ELECTRO-STATIC	DOT MATRIX	N	N	64	9	N	-	PARALLEL
	261153	ELECTRO-STATIC	DOT MATRIX	N	N	20-60	3.5-11	N	VARIABLE	PARALLEL
SOUTHWEST TECHNICAL PRODS	PR-40	IMPACT	MATRIX	N	N	40	12	N	70	PARALLEL
TELPAR INC.	PS-48C	THERMAL	MATRIX	Y	Y	48	10	N	30	ALL
VAMP INC.	IBM 745	IMPACT	WHOLE CHAR.	Y	Y	135	12	Y	-	PARALLEL

NOTES:

¹DOUBLE WIDTH CHARACTERS²200 CHARACTERS³1 CHARACTER⁴FRiction FEED⁵TRACTOR FEED⁶BIDIRECTIONAL⁷FULL LINE (80 CHARACTERS)⁸MATRIX (YES), DAISY WHEEL (NO)

CPS (CHARACTERS PER SECOND)

TBA (TO BE ANNOUNCED)

MANUFACTURER	ENCODED	CHAR. BUFFER- ING (Y/N)	HALF SPACING (Y/N)	PROPORT. SPACING (Y/N)	MECH- ANISM	HOUSING INCLUDED (Y/N)	PAPER			SHEET (Y/N)	WIDTH (Max. In.)	OTHER	PAPER	PRICE
							ROLL (Y/N)	WIDTH (Max. In.)	14 7/8					
INTERNATIONAL PERIPHERAL SYSTEMS INC.	ASCII EBCDIC	Y	Y	Y	NEW	Y	Y	17	Y	17	-	-	-	-
M.P.I. INC.	ASCII	Y ²	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	4	N	-	-	ANY	\$ 749.00	
	ASCII	Y ²	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	4	N	-	-	ANY	\$ 585.00	
	ASCII	Y ²	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	4	N	-	-	ANY	\$ 585.00	
	ASCII	Y ²	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	4	N	-	-	ANY	\$ 485.00	
	ASCII	Y ³	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	4	N	-	-	ANY	\$ 425.00	
MICRO COMPUTER DEVICES, INC.	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	15	Y	15	-	ANY	\$1,850.00	
MICROMAIL	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	-	-	Y	15	-	TRACTOR ANY	\$1,695.00	
PRINTER TERMINALS CORP.	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,395.00	
PROCESSOR TECHNOLOGY	ASCII DIRECT	S	Y	Y	NEW	Y	-	-	Y	14 7/8	-	ANY	\$3,695.00	
RADIO SHACK	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	-8 1/2	Y ¹	8%	LABELS CARBON	ANY	\$1,299.00 ¹	
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	8 1/2	Y ¹	8%	LABELS CARBON	ANY	\$1,599.00 ²	
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	4	N	NA	-	ELECTRO- STATIC	\$ 599.00	
	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	6	N	NA	-	ELECTRO- STATIC	\$ 499.00	
SOUTHWEST TECHNICAL PRODS	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	3 1/2	-	-	-	ANY	\$ 250.00	
TELPAR INC.	ASCII	Y	N	N	NEW	Y	Y	5.5	-	-	-	THERMO	\$ 700.00	
VAMP INC.	ASCII	Y	Y	Y	REFUR- BISHED	Y	Y	14	Y	14	-	-	\$ 750.00	

		PARALLEL I/O		KEYBOARD		VIDEO DISPLAY		CRT TERMINALS								TEXT					
MANUFACTURER	MODEL	NO. HAND-SHAKING LINES	COMPATIBILITY	SERIAL I/O KEYS	NO. COMPATIBILITY KEYS	NO. USER DEFINABLE KEYS	CURSOR	UPPER CASE	LOWER CASE	GRAPHICS	COLOR	RESOLUTION	CHAR. PER LINE	SCROLLING	NO. DOT MATRIX LINES	BLACK ON WHITE	WHITE ON BLACK	HIGH LIGHTING	UPPER CASE	LOWER CASE	PRICE
DATATRONICS	9	Y	RS-232C	91	8	AD	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	25	7x9	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$ 995.00	
FINDLAY INC.	46	Y	RS-232C	77	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	40	6	Y	-	-	-	Y	Y	-
HAZELTINE	1500	-	TTY	74	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	24	7x10	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$1,225.00	
	1510	-	RS-232	81	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	24	7x10	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$1,395.00	
	1520	-	TTY	81	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	24	7x10	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$1,650.00	
	1400	-	RS-232	53	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	24	5x7	Y	N	Y	N	\$ 850.00	
HEATH	H9	-	RS-232C	67	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	12	5x7	Y	N	Y	N	\$ 530.00K	
MICROMAIL	SD80C	-	RS-232C	69	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	24	5x9	Y	N	Y	Y	\$ 795.00	
	10120	-	RS-232C	102	32	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	25	5x9	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$ 345.00	
MICRO-TERM INC.	ACT V/MINE	-	RS-232C	63	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	24	5x9	Y	N	Y	Y	\$ 795.00	
	ACT-JA	-	RS-232C	63	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	64	16	5x9	Y	N	Y	Y	\$ 400.00	
NETRONICS	-	-	RS-232C	53	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	34	16	5x7	Y	N	Y	N	\$ 149.00	
PHONE 1 INC.	-	-	TTY3277	RS-232	74	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	32 CHAR	N	80x24	80	24	7x9	Y	-	Y	Y	\$ 850.00
RADIO SHACK	-	-	53	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	47	127X64	16	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	\$ 599.00
SMOKE SIGNAL BROADCASTING	3	Y	S-100	72	46	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	64	16	8x10	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$ 625.00	
SOUTHWEST TECH PRODUCTS INC.	8	Y	-	RS-232	68	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	80	20	7x12	Y	1	2	N	\$ 795.00
TELECOMMUNICATIONS SER. CO.	3360	N	RS-232	-	-	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	-	82	-	5x7	0 PT	-	1	N	Y	-
U.S. ROBOTICS INC.	3000	25	Y	RS-232	-	-	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	72	-	-	Y	-	1	Y	N	-
VECTOR GRAPHICS	1	N	NO	71	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	900 LINES	80	24	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	\$ 799.00	

NOTES: K KIT
 3 RED
 A ASSEMBLED
 1 WHITE ON GREEN
 2 GREEN ON BLACK
 4 LIMITED
 5 USER SELECTABLE



String Synthesizer

Part 2—Continuing the discussion of the electronic string music synthesizer. This unique instrument gives the soloist and small groups the background needed to enhance performance

MARVIN JONES

BEFORE PRESENTING THE CONSTRUCTION details, we will conclude the circuit discussion started last month with a description of the middle-octave mixing and chorusing circuit and the power supply.

The middle-octave piano keying circuit is exactly like the high- and low-octave circuits, but the middle-octave strings section is slightly different to accommodate the switchable split-keyboard feature. The string keying starts off the same; C6 charges through R15 and D17, and the sustain control affects the discharge time of C6 via R16 and D18. Resistors R17 and R18 apply the envelope voltage of C6 to two diode keying networks—one for violins, one for cellos. Here the differences begin. The two diode keying circuits are designed to each provide two identical outputs. The basic philosophy behind the split keyboard circuitry is: "Feed an identical signal to both the upper AND lower mix buses, and remove the one you DON'T want."

So where the low-octave strings are connected to the appropriate low-mix buses and the high-octave strings are connected to the high-mix buses, the middle-octave strings are simultaneously applied to both. The logic level available on the split select bus (SPL) is used to determine which of the two signals will be grounded out. The voltage levels on the SPL bus are directly related to the front panel switch position. Low-octave split point is represented by a low voltage.

High-octave split point is represented by +V appearing on the SPL bus. The single NAND gate (IC3-c) remaining from the waveshaping circuit is used to invert the SPL signal. When the front panel split switch is at position 1, the keyboard is being split between the low and middle octaves. Thus, you want the middle octave to be applied to the high-mix bus.

So, the ground potential appearing at the SPL bus is used to forward bias the shunt diodes, D31 and D32, causing the low-string mix signals from the middle octave to be shunted to ground. The diodes connected to the high-string mix buses, D29 and D30, are being driven by the SPL inversion which is now at a high level. Thus, the diodes are inactive. When the SPLIT switch is in the high, or No. 2 position, the SPL bus is at a high level allowing the signal to pass to the low-mix bus. The inverter now produces a low output, shunting the high-mix signals to ground.

The chorusing circuitry is shown in Fig. 4. Most of this circuitry is contained on one PC board, with the exception of front panel controls, jacks, and so on. The resultant signal mixes from the front panel HIGH and LOW mix controls are applied to string inputs A, B, C and D. IC10-a serves as a unity-gain mix and buffer amplifier. Capacitor C20 rolls off the high-frequency content of the input signal to avoid any intermodulation with

the clocking frequency of the analog delay lines. Bias trimmer, R66, sets a DC level at the output of the buffer (IC10-a) so the analog delay lines will be biased for minimum distortion and maximum dynamic range. The buffered input signal is applied to two delay lines (IC8 and IC9) plus the output amplifier, IC11.

Thus, the composite string signal at the output consists of one original signal and two independently delayed and modulated signals. In one path, the signal is delayed by IC8-a and dropped across the delay line load, R69. Capacitor C23 eliminates the high-frequency clocking signal that is superimposed on the audio signal as it passes through the delay line. Op-amp-IC10-b is a gain stage to make up for losses encountered in the delay line and C25 provides additional filtering of high frequencies to help smooth the audio signal. The output of IC10-b, which also rides the bias level determined by R66, is passed through another stage of analog delay, IC8-b. The delay line output is again filtered and applied to the output mix amplifier, IC11. Delay time IC9 and its associated circuitry operates identically to the delay line circuitry of IC8. This second independent delay line has its signal also applied to the output mix amplifier.

The remaining stage of IC10 is used to buffer and drive the piano signal outputs. The signal from the piano mix bus (MXP) is dropped across R86, and buff-

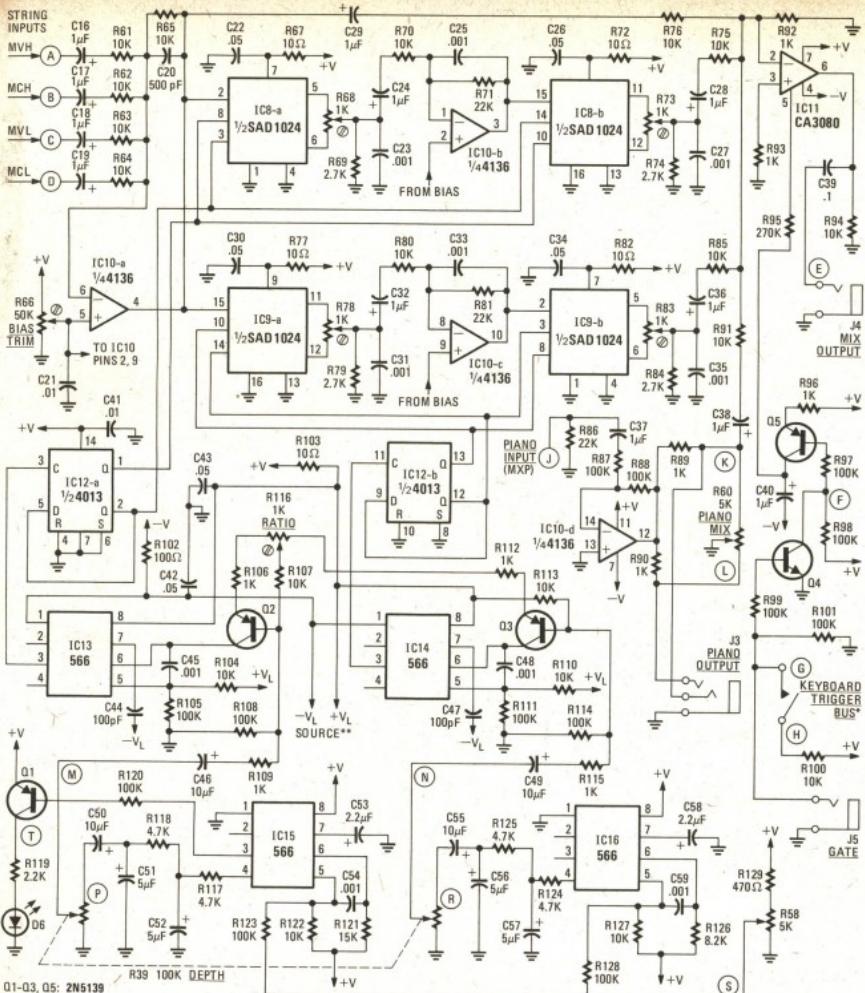


FIG. 4—THE CHORUSING CIRCUITRY where tones from the note generators are combined and processed. The analog delay lines are in IC's 8 and 9.

ered by IC10-d. At the output (pin 12) of the buffer, the piano signal is split and supplied to two possible paths. One is directly to the PIANO solo output, and the other is to the master output mix amplifier, IC11. PIANO MIX control, R60, can be used to shunt various amounts of either signal path to ground. Also note that the on-board piano signal path that leads to the master output mix is connected to the piano jack via point K. This connection

would normally connect to the ring section of a 3-conductor phone plug inserted in J3. However, when the more commonly used 2-conductor plug is inserted, the ring connection will be shorted to the grounded sleeve connection thus disabling the piano signal at the MIX OUTPUT. The combination of three string signals and one piano signal which are to be applied to output amplifier IC11 are dropped across R92. As well as being a

mixing and buffer amplifier, IC11 also serves as a noise gate.

Due to the operational characteristics of the analog delay lines, there is typically a good deal of switching noise superimposed in the audio signal when it comes out of the delay IC's. This translates into a "hissing" effect which is normally masked by the larger amplitude signal. However, when there is no signal present at the delay lines the hissing output can

be annoying—especially if you are on stage, running the synthesizer through several hundred watts of amplification. So the noise gate action of IC11 allows a signal to pass to the output **ONLY** when a key is depressed on the keyboard. Normally, C40 will be discharged and there will be no control current being applied to pin 5 of the CA3080, IC11. With no control current applied to the IC, there is no amplification by the IC—and thus no output. When any key of the keyboard is pressed, the trigger bus switch contacts will close. The resultant shorting of points "G" and "H" causes a voltage to appear at the GATE output jack, J5, and at the base of Q4.

When Q4 conducts, Q5 will also turn on. When Q5 conducts, C40 will charge through R96 towards +V. The charging time constant of C40/R96 is selected to be slightly less than the attack time of the diode keying in the string sections of the tone blocks. When C40 is fully charged, the current through R95 to IC11 drives the output to the desired level for interface with most guitar amplifiers or PA systems. When all keys on the keyboard are released, Q4 and Q5 turn off. The impedance looking back into the collector of Q5 is very high, thus leaving R95 as the only discharge path for C40. The discharge time constant of R95/C40 is selected to be slightly longer than the longest sustain times available from the string tone block circuitry. Therefore, the long sustained string passages should never be "cut off" by the output noise gate.

The circuitry shown in the lower half of Fig. 4 is the control circuitry for the analog delay lines. Front panel RATE control R58 sets the desired control voltage to be applied to low-frequency vibrato oscillators IC15 and IC16. The variations in voltage drive the vibrato oscillators to selected frequencies. Although the timing capacitors for these oscillators (C53, C58) are the same, the timing resistors (R121, R126) are slightly different. This causes the pseudo-random beating and chorusing required to get the string effects. Capacitors C54 and C59 suppress parasitic oscillations at each oscillator IC.

Since the pitch deviations generated within the analog delay lines are related to the mathematical derivative of the signal used to modulate the high-frequency clock, we need to have a sinewave modulation signal in order to obtain the common smooth sinewave type (actually cosine would be mathematically correct) vibrato. The closest thing available as an output from the vibrato oscillator IC's is a triangle wave at pin 4. This signal is run through a 2-pole passive filter to smooth it into a sine shape, and the resulting signal from each oscillator is applied to a section of the dual-section DEPTH control, R59. The squarewave output of IC15 at pin 3 is used to control the LED driver Q1 for a visual indication of vibrato rate.

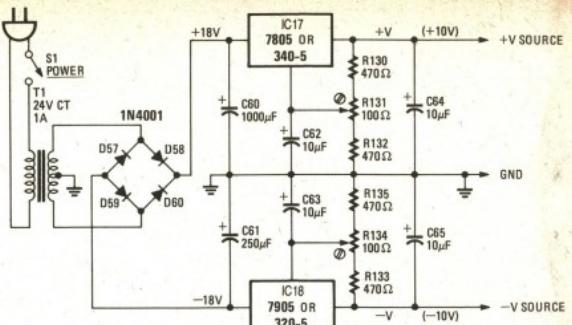


FIG. 5—POWER SUPPLY for the synthesizer uses center-tapped transformer and a full-wave bridge rectifier to deliver equal positive and negative voltages.

The selected amount of low-frequency modulation signal is fed to the high-frequency delay line clocks, IC13 and IC14. Transistors Q2 and Q3 serve as current sources which replace the customary timing resistors at pin 7 of the high-frequency oscillators. The small value timing capacitors, C44 and C47, result in clock frequencies up around several kHz.

With the use of current sources to drive the timing resistor inputs of these IC's, a fairly small voltage fluctuation can be used to effectively sweep the clock frequency over a wide range, as opposed to the modulation inputs of the IC's at pin 5 which typically only cause deviations of about 2:1.

The delay lines require a bi-phase clock signal, preferably providing squarewaves and generating as little overlap during switching periods as possible. To accomplish this, the squarewave outputs of the high-frequency oscillators are fed through a CD4013 D-type flip-flop. With the flip-flop connected as a frequency divider, the two output pins (pins 1 and 2 for one divider, pins 12 and 13 for the other) provide nice, clean complementary squarewaves to drive the delay lines.

The continuous changing of the clock speeds for the delay lines causes a periodic shifting of the pitch of the audio signal applied to the delay line. The input signal for the delay line is sampled periodically at a rate determined by the delay-line clock frequency. If, when the signal gets to the end of the delay line, the clock happens to be running faster than when the signal was clocked in, the pitch of that signal will be shifted up slightly. The signal is being pushed OUT of the IC faster than it was taken in. Similarly, if the clock happens to be running slower than when the signal was clocked in, the pitch will be shifted down slightly.

Ratio trimmer, R116, is a means of providing slight adjustments in the center frequencies of the two high-frequency clocks. Since these two clocks are con-

tained on the same circuit board near each other and near the audio circuitry of IC10 and IC11, it is possible that the two independent clocks could beat against each other and induce or transmit audible beat frequencies into the signal path. With R116, you can slightly alter the ratio of one clock frequency to the other, thus setting up a ratio where the beat frequencies fall outside audibility and make the chorusing circuit even quieter.

Networks R102/C42 and R103/C43 provide current limiting and supply line decoupling for the high-frequency circuitry. The current limiting also reduces the power consumption of the 566 high-frequency oscillators and puts them in a safer operating range.

The power supply for the entire string synthesizer is shown in Fig. 5. All active components for the supply are contained on the same PC board that contains the chorusing circuitry. A 24-volt RMS center-tapped transformer drives a bridge rectifier (D57-D60) and primary filters C60 and C61 to initially provide ±18 volts DC. Transistors Q6 and Q7 provide regulation of the supply. Although these are 5-volt regulators, the resistive network at the outputs biases the regulators up to around 10- or 12-volt outputs, depending on resistor tolerances. Capacitors C64 and C65 increase the transient response of the supply, while C62 and C63 help stabilize the new reference voltages which are increasing the output voltage of the regulators. A small degree of trimming is allowed for in the power supply. The ratios of supply voltages can aid in achieving minimum switching noise and intermodulation from the chorusing circuit. This is a relative adjustment and is interactive with the ratio trimmer, R116. In most cases, the supply trimmers can be left at mid-position.

The PC boards

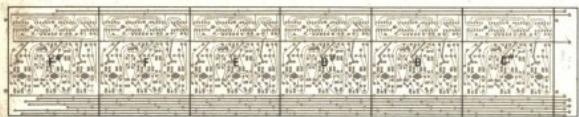
Most of the circuitry and construction techniques are straightforward so little explanation is required. Note well that



SEE FIG. 8

FOUR IDENTICAL TONE BLOCKS -
SEE FIG. 9
1550A BOARD, FOIL SIDE

SEE FIG. 7



SEE FIG. 10

FOUR IDENTICAL TONE BLOCKS -
SEE FIG. 9
1550B FOIL SIDE

SEE FIG. 11

FIG. 6—HOW THE TONE BLOCKS ARE ARRANGED on the two large PC boards. On board 1550A there is additional circuitry at the ends of the six tone blocks.

this is a **BIG** project. There are four PC boards—two are approximately 24 by 6 inches. You'll need all your prior experience as well as larger etching equipment. Your best bet may be to order the PC boards from the source listed in the parts list.

The two large boards are almost identical as each contains six of the twelve identical tone blocks. The block drawings in Fig. 6 show the order of the tone blocks

PARTS LIST FOR POWER SUPPLY

Resistors $\frac{1}{2}$ watt, 10% or better

R130, R132, R133, R135—470 ohms

R131, R134—100 ohms trimmer pot

C60—1000 μ F, 20 volts

C61—250 μ F, 20 volts

C62—C65—10 μ F, 10 volts

D57—D60—1N4001

S1—SPST switch

T1—power transformer, 24 VCT, 1A

IC17—LM340-5 or 7805

IC18—LM320-5 or 7905

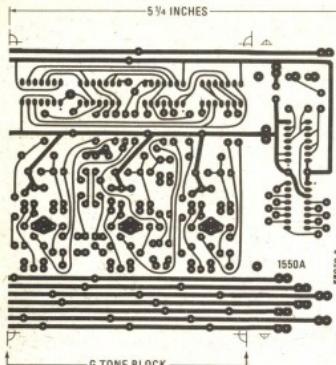


FIG. 7

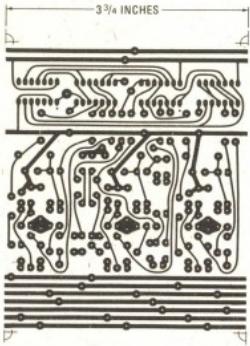


FIG. 9

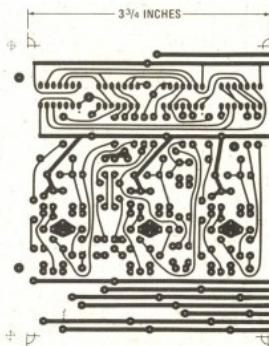


FIG. 10

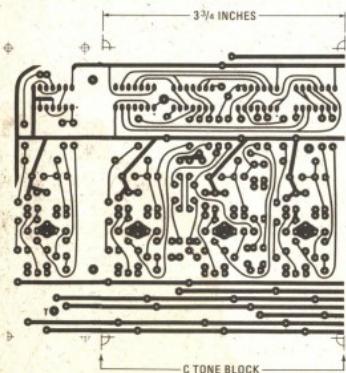


FIG. 8

HALF-SIZE SECTIONAL FOIL PATTERNS. Figs. 7 and 8 are right and left ends, respectively, of the "A" board. Fig. 9 pattern is used when making the four tone blocks in the center of boards "A" and "B". Fig. 10 is the F# block and Fig. 11 the C# block on the "B" board.

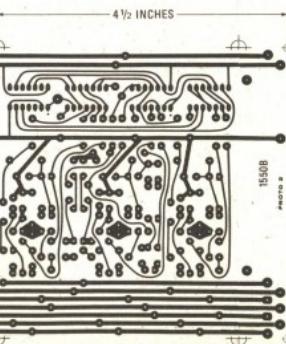


FIG. 11

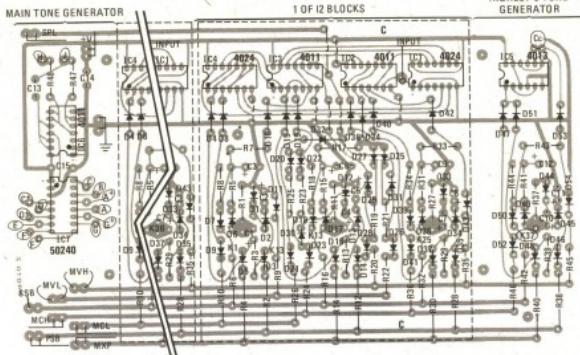
on the 1550A and 1550B PC boards. The 1550A board has some additional circuitry on each end and so is a little longer than the 1550B board. Figures 7 and 8 show the foil patterns for the circuitry at the right and left ends and for the G and C tone blocks. The foil pattern in Fig. 9 is

repeated four times between the G and C tone blocks.

Similarly, Figs. 10 and 11 are the foil patterns for the F and C tone blocks at the ends of the 1550B board. The pattern in Fig. 9 is repeated four times as on the 1550A board. Figure 12 shows the parts

placement on the ends of the 1550A board. The components in all twelve tone blocks are positioned as in the C-note block in Fig. 12. Figure 13 shows the connections to the left end of the B board.

continued on page 104



BUILD THIS

Audio Test Station

PART 3—A continuation of the series describing the operation and construction of the model 101 audio test system. This month we cover the pulse generator, sweep shaper and audio sweep generator.

RAY DAVISON

THIS IS THE THIRD OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES describing the model 101 Audio Test System by Fidelity Sound. In the January issue we presented an overall picture of this versatile instrument. Last month we began with a technical description and construction details on the power supply and timebase generator.

This month we will cover the pulse generator, sweep shaper and the audio sweep generator—providing technical discussions, assembly details and calibration and alignment instructions.

Pulse generator

The pulse generator (Fig. 5) is simply a monostable multivibrator (one-shot) that produces a single pulse at the beginning of each cycle of the timebase. The one-shot is triggered by the output from time-

base squarewave buffer Q201. The one-shot has complementary outputs; that is, they are always at an opposite logic level. When the one-shot is triggered by Q201 the outputs change state. They remain in this new state for a period of time that is determined by the combination of the capacitor selected by S7 and the total resistance between pin 11 and the positive supply.

After this period of time has elapsed, the outputs return to their original state. This is why the device is called a monostable. It is stable in one state. It can be forced to change state and held in that new state. However, it returns to its original state after the charge on the capacitor, which was holding it in the new state, has sufficiently diminished.

With the components shown, the pulse generator is capable of providing pulse widths ranging from about 40 nanoseconds to about 3 seconds. The front-panel controls show a minimum pulse width of 20 nanoseconds. However, the rise and falltimes converge at about 30 nanoseconds and this establishes the minimum pulse width.

Pulse-width accuracy is a simple function of the cost of the timing components. Slide potentiometer R5 is quite linear and therefore poses no inherent restriction. The remaining variable then is the capacitor selected by switch S7.

These capacitors need not be of any particular type. For the values from 10 pF thru 0.1 μ F 5% ceramic or film is probably adequate for most applications. For the values of 1 μ F to 100 μ F, aluminum electrolytics are the smallest and least expensive. They are available in tolerances from $\pm 10\%$ to -20% and $+100\%$. If greater accuracy is demanded in these ranges, then tantalum is probably the best choice.

Both outputs have over-voltage sensors to protect against the application of an external voltage, as was discussed in the timebase section. The recommended devices are \$20 each. They are optional and not part of the standard parts kit, and the circuit board has been set up to accommodate several different types.

The sweep shaper

The audio sweep generator shown, in Fig. 6, has both log and linear sweep modes. One of these is selected by switch S12. The oscillator produces a frequency change proportional to the sweep voltage applied to it. Therefore, for a linear sweep, the sweep shaper (the timebase-to-sweep-generator interface) need only provide the proper amplitude and offset. Trimmers R10 and R409 establish the magnitude of the sweep signal while R11,

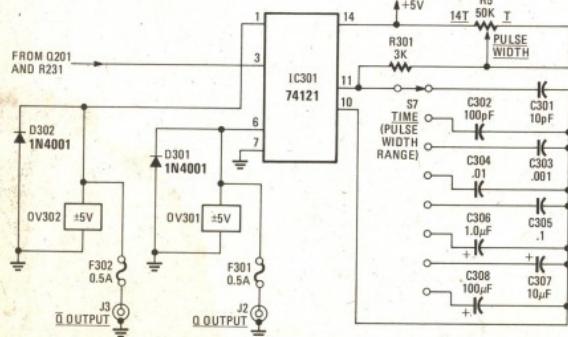
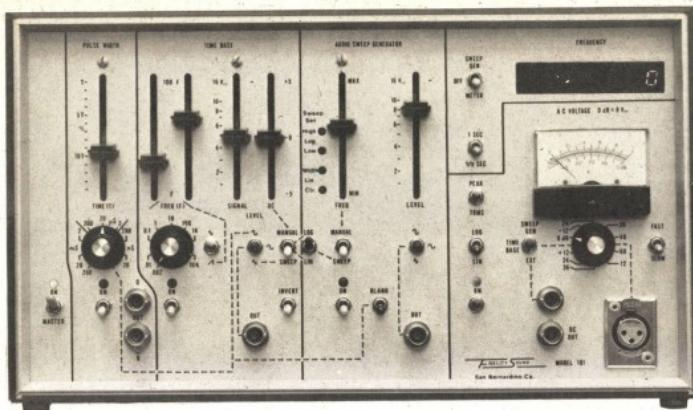


FIG. 5—THE PULSE GENERATOR is perhaps the simplest of the system's circuits. Pulse widths are adjustable from 40 nS to 3 seconds.



R410, and R411 establish the offset. Resistors R10 and R11 are 20-turn trimmers accessible through the front panel. Resistor R10 is labeled LINEAR SWEEP WIDTH and R11 is LINEAR SWEEP CENTER frequency.

For a log sweep, the change in frequency at any point on the frequency scale is proportional to the frequency at that point. For example, if a straight line is divided into 10 equal length segments, there will be 11 marks including the one that closes off the 10th segment. If the first mark is labeled 20 Hz, then each successive mark is twice the frequency of the preceding mark. The end marks will have a frequency of 20 Hz and 20,480 Hz. The change in frequency between the first two marks is only 20 Hz. The change between the last two marks is 10,240 Hz. This then is a 10-octave range because the frequency doubled 10 times. This function is generally referred to as a log sweep.

For linear sweep voltage to sweep a linear VCO (voltage-controlled oscillator) in the above manner, the sweep voltage must be conditioned so that it changes very slowly at the beginning of the sweep and increases the rate of change as the sweep continues. The action just described is not a log function but an antilog function. Therefore, to convert a linear sweep to a log sweep we need an antilog converter not a log converter.

IC402 is an antilog amplifier. Op-amp IC401 inverts the incoming control voltage before it is applied to IC402, the antilog amplifier. Pots R8 and R9 are the log sweep set trimmers. The output of IC402 is effectively clamped at zero. Therefore, R8 effects primarily the peak amplitude of the waveform and hence the high-

frequency end point of the sweep. Trimmer R9 adjusts the base of the waveform around zero. It shifts the entire waveform, but we call it the low-frequency sweep end-point control because its effect on the high-frequency end-point is relatively insignificant compared to its effect on the low-frequency end-point. Trimmer R412 provides a slight amount of linear sweep at the beginning of the sweep to compensate for a slight lag in the overall sweep generator circuit.

Audio sweep generator

The schematic in Fig. 7 shows the

audio sweep generator circuit. The waveforms are generated by oscillator IC501. The frequency range is set by C501 connected between pins 2 and 30. The minimum frequency is established by R507. The frequency is increased by applying a negative control voltage to R506. This resistor changes the voltage signal to a current signal. With switch S11 in the SWEEP position, the linear or log signal, as selected by S12, is applied to the inverting input of IC501. Feedback resistor R505 combines with the various output resistors of the sweep-signal conditioning section to provide the desired

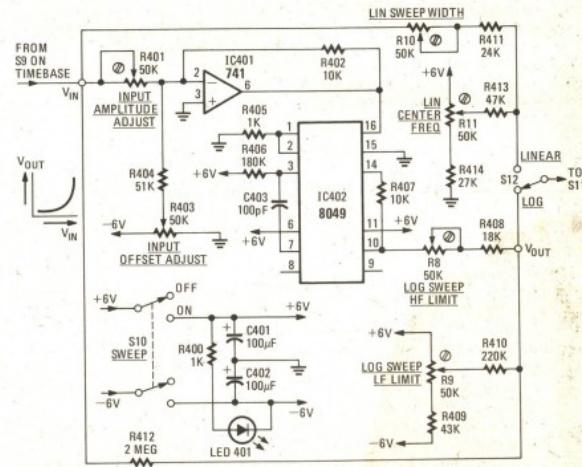
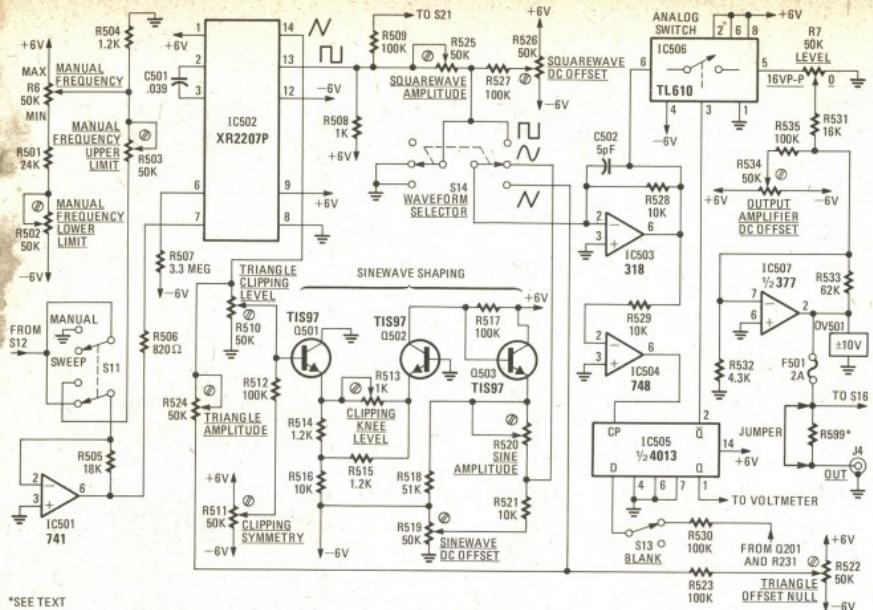


FIG. 6—THE SWEEP SHAPER processes the timebase signal and drives the sweep generator with either a linear or log-sweep.



*SEE TEXT

FIG. 7—THE AUDIO SWEEP GENERATOR is basically a voltage-controlled function generator that provides sine, square and triangular waveforms.

current to the oscillator sweep input.

When S11 is switched to MANUAL the sweep voltage is provided by R6, the MANUAL frequency control on the front panel. The other half of S11 grounds the timebase sweep signal when it is not being used. Otherwise, this signal can be coupled across the contacts of S11 and modulate the oscillator frequency.

The front-panel markings on frequency control R6 have no numerical calibration, but rather just minimum and maximum points. It is customary for a function generator to have a calibrated frequency-control dial. However, with this system, the built-frequency counter gives far greater accuracy and resolution than would be possible with a calibrated dial. Trimmers R502 and R503 allow the user to select his own minimum and maximum points. For instance, if the unit is going to be used for telephone frequencies, the sweep can be narrowed to that spectrum. Resistor R504 is in parallel with R501, R502 and the bottom portion of R6. With R502 set for a 20-Hz low-frequency limit, the result is a logarithmic frequency control from R6. The various signals, thru their respective trimmers, are summed into IC503 to provide equal amplitude waveforms with zero offset.

The circuit at the output of the oscillator provides a tone burst. The oscillator output passes thru analog switch IC506 and on to the IC507 output stage. The

signal used to gate analog switch (IC506) originates at Q201. Flip-flop IC505-a is a data or D-type flip-flop. It will pass data from the D input to the output only during the positive transition of the clock input. Op-amp IC503 is connected as a comparator that is used as a zero-crossing detector. The 748 op-amp, incidentally, makes an excellent comparator. It will do an excellent job at 20-kHz, whereas most of the comparators that have been considered standard for some time cease to function well below that.

That data to be transferred by IC505 is the tone-burst gating signal from the timebase section. The clock is a square-wave corresponding to the zero-crossings of the waveform or burst to be gated. Assume that the gating signal at the D input switches from high to low. This is ignored until the output of IC504 switches from low to high, thus indicating that a waveform out of IC503 has crossed zero in a negative-going direction. At this point the outputs of the flip-flop change state: Q goes high. This causes analog switch (IC506) to close and pass the output of IC503 as it crosses zero in the negative direction.

When the gating signal and flip-flop output go high, this data is likewise held until the output of IC504 switches from low to high. This indicates that a waveform from IC503 has again crossed zero in a negative-going direction. Thus, the

tone-burst circuit produces only complete waveforms with the beginning at zero and ending at zero.

Note that IC504 is an inverting comparator and that IC507 is also an inverter. Thus, the waveforms as seen at the output start and end in a positive-going direction, which isn't any more useful but seems more "comfortable" when viewed on the scope.

Note that switch S13 on the front panel is labeled BLANK. Its function is to blank the output of the audio sweep generator during the return sweep to provide a zero reference line and to avoid overlaying a retraced plot. Recall that IC506 is switched on when the gating signal at S13 goes low. The output of Q201 (in the timebase generator, Fig. 4) goes low as the ramp output of the timebase begins a positive-going ramp. Therefore, with switch S13 in the BLANK position the output of the audio sweep generator is on during a positive-going timebase ramp.

The output of IC506 goes to R7, the front-panel LEVEL or amplitude control. The output circuitry is identical to that of the timebase section, except that there is no DC offset. The combination of R531 and R7 produces an audio taper at R7. This produces a potentiometer curve similar to a volume control. Again the output over-voltage protection is optional, and the board accepts alternate devices.

(continued on page 81)

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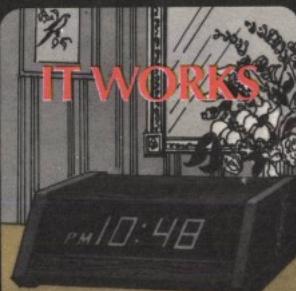
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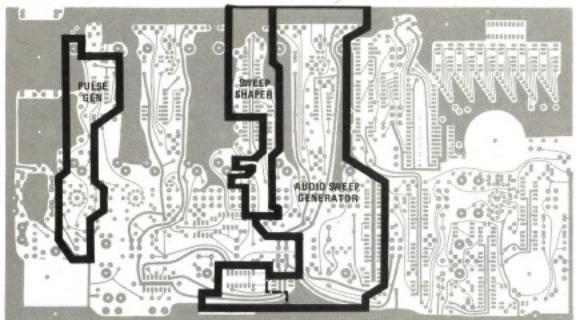
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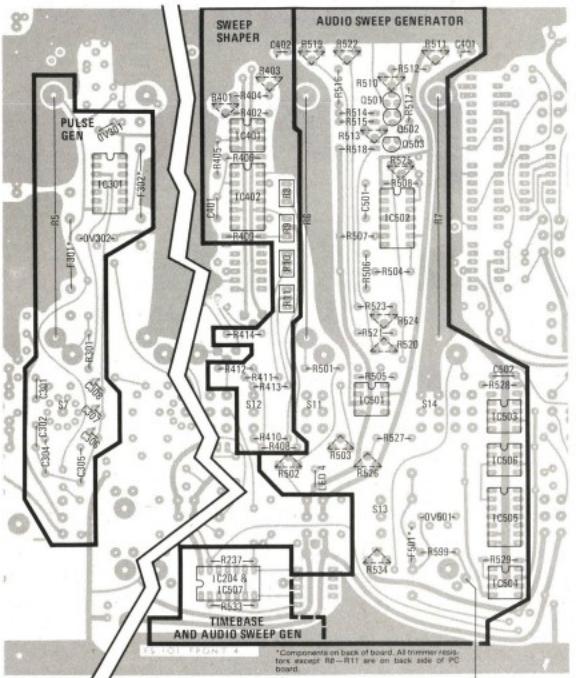


PARTS LIST FOR PULSE GENERATOR

R5—50,000 ohms, linear pot
 R301—3000 ohms
 C301—10 pF
 C302—100 pF
 C303—.001 μ F
 C304—.01 μ F
 C305—0.1 μ F
 C306—1 μ F
 C307—10 μ F
 C308—100 μ F
 IC301—74121 monostable multivibrator
 D301, D302—1N4001
 OV301, OV302—LVC-1A5.1 (MCG Electronics, 160 Brook Ave., Deer Park, NY 11729)
 F301, F302—0.5 amp fuse
 J2, J3—panel-mount BNC connectors
 S7—single-pole 10-position rotary switch



CIRCUIT LOCATION of the pulse generator, sweep shaper and audio sweep generator with respect to the entire PC board.



COMPONENT LOCATION. Use the diagram above to locate these sections on the PC board.

*Components on back of board. All trimmer resistors except R8—R11 are on back side of PC board.

PARTS LIST FOR SWEEP SHAPER

All resistors $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt, 5% carbon film unless otherwise noted.
 R8—R11—50,000 ohms, 10-turn pot
 R400—1,000 ohms
 R401, R403—50,000 ohms, linear slide pot
 R402—10,000 ohms
 R404—51,000 ohms
 R405—1000 ohms
 R406—180,000 ohms
 R407—10,000 ohms
 R408—18,000 ohms
 R409—43,000 ohms
 R410—220,000 ohms
 R411—24,000 ohms
 R412—2 meghoms
 R413—47,000 ohms
 R414—27,000 ohms
 C401, C402—100 μ F, 16 volts or higher
 C403—100 pF disc
 IC401—741
 IC402—8049 (Intersil)
 LED401—
 S10—DPST toggle
 S12—SPDT toggle

PARTS LIST FOR AUDIO SWEEP GENERATOR

All resistors $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt, 5% carbon film unless otherwise noted.
 R6, R7—50,000 ohms, linear slide-type potentiometer
 R501—24,000 ohms
 R502, R503, R510, R511, R519, R520, R522, R524—R526, R534—50,000 ohms, trimmer pot
 R504, R514, R515—1200 ohms
 R505—19,000 ohms
 R506—820 ohms
 R507—3.3 meghoms
 R508—1000 ohms
 R509, R512, R517, R517, R523, R527, R530, R535—100,000 ohms
 R513—1000 ohms, trimmer pot
 R516, R521, R528, R529—10,000 ohms
 R518—51,000 ohms
 R531—16,000 ohms
 R532—4300 ohms
 R533—62,000 ohms
 C501—.039 μ F disc
 C502—5 pF disc
 IC501—741
 IC502—TR2207P
 IC503—LM318
 IC504—LM748
 IC505—4013
 IC506—TL610 (Texas Instruments)
 IC507—377
 Q501—Q503—TIS97 (Texas Instruments)
 OV501—LA 10 (MCG Electronics)
 F501—2 A fuse
 J4—panel-mount BNC connector
 S11—DPDT toggle switch
 S13—SPDT toggle switch
 S14—DP 3-position toggle switch

The following are available from FSI, 1894 Commercenter W., No. 105, San Bernardino, CA 92408: Complete kit, \$495.00; cabinet and circuit board, \$115.00. Set of semiconductors, \$195.00; seven slide pots with knobs, \$17.00, set of trimmers including four multiturn pots, \$17.00.

California residents add state and local taxes as applicable.

MASTER PARTS LIST

The following is a list of all the components and the quantity necessary to build the complete model 101 Test Station. However, it is not necessary to build a complete Test Station. Each section will work independently of the other sections (except for the power supply) so that you can build any or all of the sections you desire. Subtract any components you already have. What you will need to complete the model 101.

All resistors $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt, 5% carbon film unless otherwise noted

1—100 ohms

2—310 ohms

7—330 ohms, 1 watt

2—820 ohms

9—1000 ohms

5—1200 ohms

1—1500 ohms

2—2200 ohms

1—2700 ohms

2—3000 ohms

2—4300 ohms

5—7500 ohms

19—10,000 ohms

1—12,000 ohms

3—15,000 ohms

2—16,000 ohms

3—18,000 ohms

2—22,000 ohms

2—24,000 ohms

1—27,000 ohms

2—30,000 ohms

1—43,000 ohms

1—47,000 ohms

3—51,000 ohms

2—62,000 ohms

1—75,000 ohms

1—82,000 ohms

17—100,000 ohms

1—180,000 ohms

1—200,000 ohms

1—220,000 ohms

1—330,000 ohms

1—1 megohm

2—1.5 megohms

1—2.0 megohms

1—3.3 megohms

Trimmer pots

31—50,000 ohms, MuRata type

RVA0911H 306-7 503M

2—1000 ohms, MuRata type RVA0911H
306-7 102M
4—50,000 ohms, Weston type 8501
Slide pots
7—50,000 ohms linear, Alps type LD14R
50K B

Resistors $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt, 1% or better

1—1000 ohms
1—3000 ohms
2—10,000 ohms
1—12,000 ohms
2—30,000 ohms
1—48,000 ohms
1—192,000 ohms
1—768,000 ohms

Capacitors

5—5-pF disc
4—10-pF disc
1—62-pF disc
3—100-pF disc
1—680-pF disc
9—0.001- μ F disc
2—0.005- μ F disc
7—0.01- μ F disc
1—0.039- μ F disc
3—0.1- μ F disc
1—5-15-pF trimmer
1—7-40-pF trimmer
1—2.5-10-pF trimmer
2—100-400-pF trimmer

Electrolytic capacitors, 16 volts or higher

3—1 μ F
1—2.2 μ F
1—4.7 μ F
1—22 μ F
10—10 μ F
3—33 μ F
9—100 μ F
1—470 μ F
3—500 μ F

Semiconductors

4—741 operational amplifier
4—748 operational amplifier
6—318 precision high-speed operational amplifier (Fairchild, National)
2—XR-2207 VLO (Xar)
1-TL610 analog switch and driver (Texas Instruments)
1—8048 logarithmic amplifier (Intersil)
1—8049 antilogarithmic amplifier (Intersil)
1—LH0091 true RMS-to-DC converter (National)

1—ULN2004 10-channel printer/driver (Sprague)
1—UDN2982 digit driver (Sprague)
1—4013 dual "D" flip-flop
1—MK50395 counter/display driver (Mostek)
1—4194 dual-tracking voltage regulator
2—7812 positive 12-volt regulator (TI, National, Motorola)
1—309H positive 5-volt regulator (Motorola, National, Signetics)
1—7912 negative 12-volt regulator (Fairchild, National, TI)
1—377 2-watt dual-channel audio amplifier (National)
1—74121 monostable multivibrator
1—4528 dual monostable multivibrator (TI, Fairchild)
1—14556 timebase generator (Motorola)
1—4030 or 4070 quad exclusive OR gate
9—TIS97 NPN silicon transistor
8—IN4001 diode
9—IN4148 diode
5—LED's
6—MAM-72 7-segment LED display
1—VP130A10 transient-suppressor varistor
2—LA10 overvoltage protector
2—LVC01A5.1 overvoltage protector
1—LA5.1 overvoltage protector
Miscellaneous
3—single-pole, 10-position rotary switch
Alco MRB-1-10-PC
1—SPST toggle switch C & K 7101L1C
7—SPDT toggle switch C & K 7101SC
1—DPDT toggle switch C & K 7211SC
7—DPDT toggle switch C & K 7201SC
2—DP3T toggle switch C & K 7411SC
1—SP3T toggle switch
1—transformer, 24-volt secondary, Triad F45X
6—panel-mount BNC connectors
1—panel-mount 3-conductor microphone connector
6—fuse holders
3—250-volt $\frac{1}{2}$ -amp fuse
2—2-amp fuse
1—35-volt 15-amp fuse
1—PC board
1—cabinet
1—voltmeter with linear, log and dB scales.

Calibration

Most of the audio sweep circuitry is identical to the timebase section so the same calibration procedure applies. Output level and symmetry calibration proceeds from the output circuits back. That is, set R7 to zero and adjust R534 for zero DC level. Then set R7 to maximum (with switch S13 set to not-blank) and adjust the trimmers between oscillator IC502 and S14. The only difference in this area is that R513 must be adjusted, whereas its counterpart in the timebase was fixed. Interaction between R510 and R513 is rather subtle. It is not enough to adjust each independently for minimum distortion. Often by actually increasing the distortion with one of these pots subsequent adjustment of the other pot will result in lower distortion.

The optimum calibration procedure

uses a harmonic distortion analyzer and a dual-trace scope. First, a sinewave is mathematically plotted on the face of the scope and the output of the function generator is adjusted so that the period and amplitude correspond to the peaks and zero-crossing points of the plotted sinewave. This same signal is simultaneously fed to the input of the distortion analyzer. The output of the distortion analyzer is applied to the second trace of the scope. The first adjustments are made with a screwdriver in each hand, and R510 and R513 are adjusted simultaneously to provide the best visual fit between the generator waveform and the plotted waveform. Observing the output of the distortion analyzer at the same time provides some understanding of the effect and interaction of these two controls. The final adjustment is made by the meter on

the distortion analyzer. However, if there is a visual deviation between the generator waveform and the plotted waveform, this indicates that further improvement is possible.

A simpler but less precise test is to use only a single-trace oscilloscope with a sinewave plotted on its screen. This single waveform should cover as much of the CRT face as possible. (See Fig. 8) On most scopes this would be 8 \times 8 centimeters. A visual match between the generated and plotted waveforms will produce distortion components that are low enough to be insignificant in frequency-response measurements.

Frequency sweep

The following procedure will calibrate the manual frequency sweep. This involves both the timebase and audio sweep

generator sections since both can provide a manual frequency sweep of the audio sweep generator. Recall that during the discussion of the timebase section, fine tuning of the manual timebase mode was set aside until a later time. That function will now be covered as well.

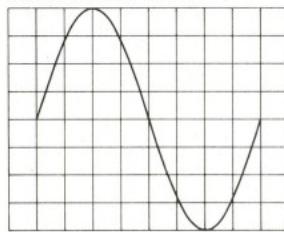


FIG. 8—SINE FUNCTION can be plotted on the CRT screen and used to adjust the sweep generator for minimum distortion.

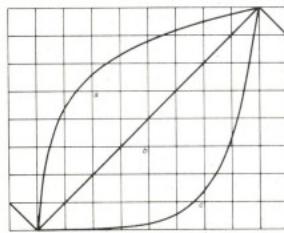


FIG. 9—CALIBRATION WAVEFORMS. Log function is shown in a, triangular wave is shown in b and antilog function is shown in c.

This procedure assumes that the frequency counter is already part of the overall system. It will provide the calibration standard for the sweep circuit because it measures the ultimate result of those circuits. Since it is voltage levels that are to be calibrated, the frequency counter can be thought of as a digital voltmeter.

Set S11 to manual

Sweep R6 thru its maximum travel.

Observe the end-point frequencies.

Adjust R502 and R503 for the desired end-points.

R503 sets the total sweep width.

R502 affects mainly the low-frequency end-point.

If a full 20-Hz to 20-kHz sweep is desired, the voltage at the output of IC501 goes slightly positive so as to cut off the current from pin 7 of oscillator IC502. This voltage will pass thru zero at approximately 30 Hz. With the output of IC501 at zero volts, check the symmetry of the oscillator by observing the triangle wave. This is a test that the manufacturer of the oscillator IC does not perform and, hence, a relatively large number of devices are significantly nonlinear at this point. The devices can be very linear at 20 Hz and at 40 Hz but quite nonlinear at 30 Hz.

Place a scope on the output of IC501.

Set the vertical amplifier for 1 volt-per-division and move the trace to one division from the top of the screen with no input.

Run R6 thru full travel and note the end-point voltage levels.

Set the timebase frequency for 1 kHz.

Set S4 to symmetrical.

Set S9 to SWEEP.

Set S12 to LINEAR and S11 to SWEEP.

There should now be a triangle wave that can readily be positioned and scaled, using R10 and R11, so that its peaks correspond to the end-point voltages that were produced by sweeping R6 thru its full travel.

Set S12 to LOG.

Run R8 (the front-panel high-frequency log sweep set) to the end of its travel at maximum sweep width and then back off three turns.

Plot an antilog function as shown in Fig. 9-a on the face of the oscilloscope and align the generated waveform with that plot. (An 8 × 8-centimeter film overlay of log, antilog and sine functions is available from Fidelity Sound for \$5.00). To provide a stable overlay of the plotted and generated waveforms, it is generally helpful to trigger the scope from the triangle output of the timebase generator. Use the manual trigger level rather than automatic. Also it is often helpful to switch S8 to INVERT. A dual-trace scope is also helpful here. The peak of the antilog function is easy to locate, the low point of the valley is not. If the triangle wave is adjusted on the scope as shown (Fig. 9-b), it establishes the end-points of the antilog function.

Adjust R401 and R403 so that the analog waveform has approximately the same span as the R11 sweep voltage and has no clipping at the peak.

Use the variable vertical amplifier attenuator on the scope to scale the generated antilog waveform to that of the plotted antilog function.

Adjust R401 and R403 for best visual match between the plotted and generated waveforms. Note what effect each direction of each pot has on the generated waveform. This accomplishes the approximate adjustment of the antilog waveform. Final adjustment will occur later in this section.

At this point everything is at least approximately calibrated so that the timebase will sweep the audio generator either manually or automatically, and linear or logarithmic. The following will calibrate the manual sweep control:

Set S3 to 100 and R1 to its lowest position.

Set S4 on symmetrical.

Set S9 to SWEEP.

At this point we are going to use the audio sweep generator and the counter as a digital voltmeter. The sweep generator then acts as a voltage-to-frequency converter. This will be used to match the manual and sweep modes of the timebase.

Since the log sweep has the greatest resolution at low frequency and the linear sweep has the greatest resolution at high frequency, that is how they will be set.

Set the horizontal amplifier on the oscilloscope to external.

Apply the timebase triangle wave to the vertical and horizontal scope inputs simultaneously. If a line is traced from the lower left to the upper right, this indicates the positive voltage drives the horizontal amplifier in a right-hand direction. A line from upper left to lower right indicates that a positive voltage drives the horizontal amplifier in the left-hand direction. In this case switch S8 to INVERT so that there is a line traced from lower left to upper right. That way a response plot will have the low frequencies at the left and the high frequencies at the right.

Set R4 at zero.

Switch S3 to 10 Hz. Use R3 to establish a 10-centimeter sweep (it may be necessary to use horizontal-expand mode on scope).

Switch S3 to .002.

Set S22 to $\frac{1}{2}$ second.

With the beam traveling to the right and the counter increasing in frequency and with S12 in linear, observe the end point of the beam and the highest frequency attained.

With the beam traveling toward the left side and the frequency of the audio sweep generator decreasing and (with S12 set to the LOG position), note the turn-around point of the beam and the lowest frequency reached by the audio sweep generator. It is possible to interpolate fractions of a Hz by observing the bubble of the counter between two frequencies. If, for instance, it bubbles between 20 and 21 Hz every time the counter refreshes, which is one-half second, then the frequency is 21.5 Hz. Or if it stays on one number longer than the other, then it is closer to the displayed number at which it stays the longest.

Repeat the slow sweep a couple of times to confirm the end-point frequencies. Remember to switch S12 when the trace switches directions.

Switch S9 to manual.

Turn R4 thru its full travel. The frequency of the audio sweep system generator should track the movement of R4.

Set S12 to LOG and R4 to its lowest position. Note the frequency of the audio generator.

Switch S12 to LINEAR and move R4 to its upper position. Note the frequency of the audio generator.

Adjust R206 and R209, in the timebase section, so that as R4 is moved thru its travel and S12 is switched, the same end-point frequencies are produced as were produced during the automatic sweep mode. Trimmer R209 establishes the total sweep width and R206 sets the

continued on page 113

Cassette Player For Metal Tape

A new recording tape composed of metal particles provides higher output, lower distortion and better S/N ratio. Here are details on a recorder that takes advantage of these and other improvements.

LEN FELDMAN
CONTRIBUTING HI-FI EDITOR

IN THE NOVEMBER 1978 ISSUE OF **RADIO ELECTRONICS**, we discussed a new type of recording tape, variously described as "metallloy," "metal particle," or by the trade name assigned to one of its manufacturers (3M Company)—*Metafine*. We described how this tape can improve the dynamic range capabilities of both cassette and open-reel tape recordings, and suggested that at last, analog tape recording may not pose any of the limiting factors that it has in the past and that has prompted tape recording engineers to explore alternatives to analog recording such as digital or PCM recording.

We also discussed problems of compatibility that the new tape posed with respect to existing tape decks and tape heads. While we suggested that the tape-head problems have already been solved by several manufacturers, we did not touch on how tape recorder electronics can be modified to take the fullest advantage of the capabilities of the new metal-particle tape.

Two manufacturing approaches

Recently we had an opportunity to interview representatives from two tape-equipment manufacturers who have done something about the potential problems that may be created when the new metal-particle tape becomes commercially available. The companies are Tandberg (of Oslo, Norway) and Nakamichi Research of Japan.

Tandberg recently announced that they would soon have available a stereo cassette deck, the *model TCD-340AM*, that would be compatible with 3M's *Metafine* tape. We have also learned that other Tandberg cassette and open-reel models,

although not specifically equipped to handle this tape, use a new recording system (in their electronics) that Tandberg calls "Actilinear," and on which patents are pending. The two models already using this recording system are the *model TD 20-A*, a 10½-inch two-speed open-reel tape recorder and the *model TCD-340-A*, a three-motor, three-head cassette system shown in Fig. 1.

Tandberg claims that the Actilinear recording system, as incorporated in the open-reel *model TD-20-A*, offers a 20-dB improvement in headroom over conventional record amplifiers. In addition to this advantage (which, in itself, means a greater dynamic range providing the tape can handle the increased recording level),

the following advantages are cited:

1. Less intermodulation caused by slew-rate limitations.
2. Less interference with the audio signal from the high-frequency bias and erase oscillator.
3. Substantially greater possibilities of adjusting the recorder to higher coercivity tapes, such as the new metal-particle tape.

How Actilinear works

In conventional systems, the recording signal current and bias current are summed in the recording head by passive components such as a resistor, as shown in Fig. 2. This however leads to such difficulties as small headroom margin, slew-rate limitations for strong signals

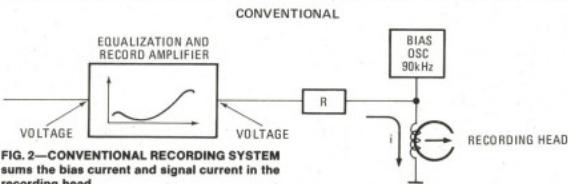


FIG. 2—CONVENTIONAL RECORDING SYSTEM sums the bias current and signal current in the recording head.

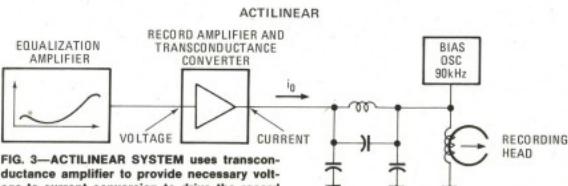


FIG. 3—ACTILINEAR SYSTEM uses transconductance amplifier to provide necessary voltage-to-current conversion to drive the record head. Passive network provides isolation between bias oscillator and record amplifier.

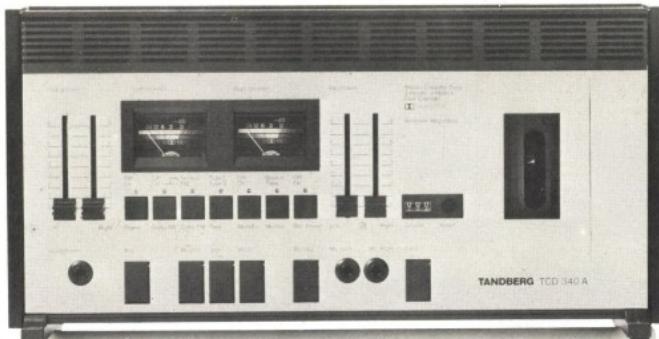


FIG. 1—TANDBERG MODEL TCD-340A stereo cassette deck with Actilinear recording system is capable of handling new metal particle tape.

and high frequencies, poor isolation between the oscillator and the recording amplifier, which, in turn, leads to those familiar beats when high frequencies are recorded with a low available margin in bias and recording currents.

The Tandberg Actilinear system consists of separate modules for record equalization and a transconductance module that provides the necessary voltage-to-current conversion to drive the heads (see Fig. 3). In addition, a filter circuit helps prevent bias current from mixing with the signal current. This results in reduced interference or beat tones. The recording amplifier can work at lower signal levels and therefore produces less intermodulation caused by slew-rate limiting.

Figure 4 shows the Actilinear system in more detail. In the equalizer module, capacitor C2 and resistor R4 provide

proper low-frequency record equalization, while components R2, R3, C1 and L1 provide the desired equalization from mid-frequencies upwards. The transconductance module has two main functions: It converts a voltage from potentiometer R5 to a current (i_1) that is the required recording current. It also provides isolation between the oscillator and the recording amplifier.

The transconductance circuit consists of two transistors—Q1 and Q2. Transistor Q1 is in a common-emitter design and has as its collector load, R9 and Q2. The collector appears as a low resistance to DC but as a high impedance to AC signals. The two collectors are connected at point P, which is at 12 volts DC, but can swing between 2 volts and 22 volts, and thus its high dynamic range is available to drive current i_1 through the record head. The DC current through Q1 and

Q2 is about 10 mA, so that each transistor represents an equivalent resistance of 1.2K at DC. The output impedance for AC, however, is 20K ohms for each transistor so that the total output impedance seen at point P is approximately 5K ohms. Since the recording-head impedance is much lower than 5K ohms, the circuit acts as a current source. A constant voltage at the input results in a constant current at the output and through the recording head.

The filter module is a low-pass circuit with a trap tuned to the bias frequency of 123.5 kHz. This circuit prevents bias oscillator signals at point R from entering or returning to point P. While the oscillator output voltage at point R is approximately 20, it is reduced to around 50 mV at point P.

New Nakamichi technology

Nakamichi Research, Inc., has also been investigating the problems and the promise of metal-alloy tapes. In one of two prototype stereo cassette decks recently demonstrated (the Nakamichi model number tentatively assigned is "1000 II ZX") newly designed heads are used. A subminiature *Crystalloy* head that can handle the additional bias current of metal-alloy tape is used as the record head. A unique double-gap erase head is also used, plus a 0.8-micron *Crystalloy* playback head.

Figure 5 compares the frequency response and headroom characteristics between Nakamichi's SX tape (a treated-ferric low-noise high-energy tape) and the company's ZX tape (a prototype of a metal-alloy tape tentatively to be marketed under the Nakamichi brand name, ZX). The ZX tape was recorded (on the

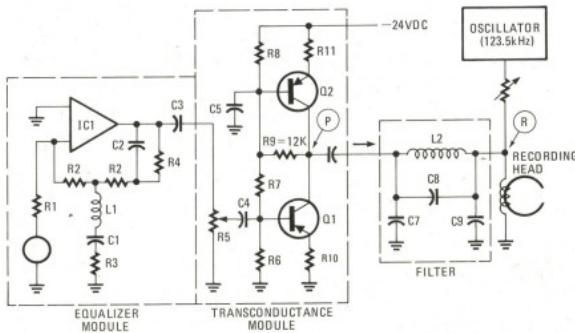


FIG. 4—SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC of the Actilinear recording circuit.

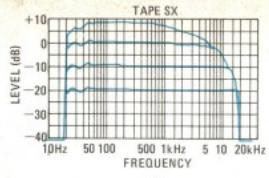


FIG. 5—FREQUENCY RESPONSE of Nakamichi's type SX treated-ferric tape (shown in a) and their prototype ZX metal-alloy tape (shown in b).

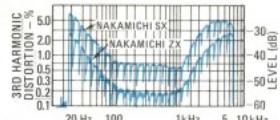


FIG. 6—HARMONIC DISTORTION comparison between Nakamichi's type SX ferric and type ZX metal-particle tapes.

prototype machine) with 3-dB more bias than the conventional SX tape. Playback equalization was the same for both tapes, specifically, 3180/70 μ s, and appropriate modifications in the record equalization were made for the ZX tape.

Figure 6 shows the low-distortion characteristic of the ZX tape when it is used with a record head that can provide the required high bias.

Compatibility problems

To avoid creating chaos in the metal-tape market, Nakamichi also suggested that tape manufacturers consider offering a broad-bias version of metalloy tape. This tape should be capable of being used in current cassette decks set to the chrome-tape position as well as in future tape decks with the additional bias-current capability. Currently available tape decks would still require new erase heads in order to make full use of this broad-bias tape. The company has designated this broad bias tape as ZX/BB and believes that it may well bridge the gap between the great potential of the new tape formulation and the current state of cassette hardware.

Noise-reduction system

Nakamichi has also proposed that a new noise-reduction system be introduced at this time. Back in 1970, Dolby became popular in home cassette machines at just about the time that the

TABLE 1—TOTAL DYNAMIC RANGE* (dB) comparisons

Frequency (Hz)	SX/Dolby	ZX/Telefunken	Improvement
1K	80	89	9
2K	78	91	13
3K	77	91	14
5K	74	86	12
10K	68	77	11
12K	61	76	15
15K	55	70	15
20K	46	63	17

*Total dynamic range refers to the difference in dB between the maximum output level and the noise floor at the specified frequency.

then-new "chrome" tapes were introduced, requiring a major redesign of cassette hardware.

Nakamichi now believes that the next major step for the cassette format depends upon the combined impact of a new magnetic tape and head technology plus an improved noise-reduction system. To achieve this, the company has selected and been involved with a consumer version of Telefunken's noise-reduction system, the professional version of which is known in Europe as *Telcom C4D*. The Nakamichi version, like most tape noise-

reduction systems, is basically a compressor/expander that uses an encode process during record and a decode process during playback. Nakamichi feels that this system satisfies three important criteria: Full complementary action of the compressor and expander under steady-state and dynamic conditions; a circuit design featuring high repeatability and therefore compatibility from unit to unit; and, finally, suppression of the "breathing" noise that is often caused by modulation of tape noise by the recorded signal during expansion.

The Telefunken system is similar to Dolby-B systems in that it works only on the upper end of the frequency scale. It differs from Dolby because it has a faster attack time and uses a 2:1 compression and expansion ratio. The system can provide a 20-dB improvement in signal-to-noise ratio (as compared with the 10-dB afforded by Dolby-B systems).

Figure 7 shows the Telefunken noise-reduction system's encode, decode and overall amplitude characteristics at various signal levels. As is true of the Dolby system, the Telefunken processor depends upon the accurate matching of record and playback reference levels. If, however, such level calibrations are accurately made, the overall record/playback response should be as error-free as shown in Fig. 7.

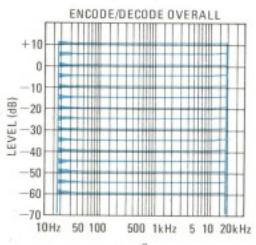
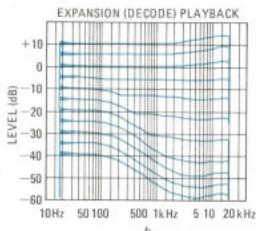
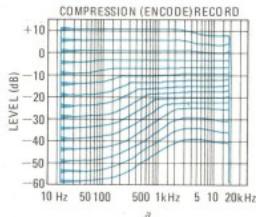


FIG. 7—THE TELEFUNKEN NOISE-REDUCTION COMPRESSION, EXPANSION AND ENCODE/DECODE CURVES—a, b and c, respectively.

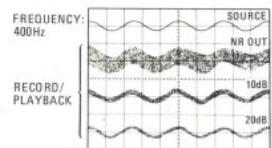
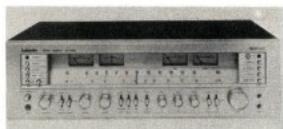


FIG. 8—COMPARISON between source and record/playback signal with none, 10 dB and 20 dB of noise reduction.

In the interest of providing compatibility, when Nakamichi installed this noise-reduction system in their prototype model 1000 II ZX cassette deck, a selector switch was also incorporated to provide a choice of either 10-dB or 20-dB noise reduction. The company believes the 10-dB position is compatible with existing Dolby-B systems. With a 10-dB position, a user could play back Dolby-encoded cassettes or record cassettes that could

continued on page 114

Radio-Electronics Audio Lab Tests



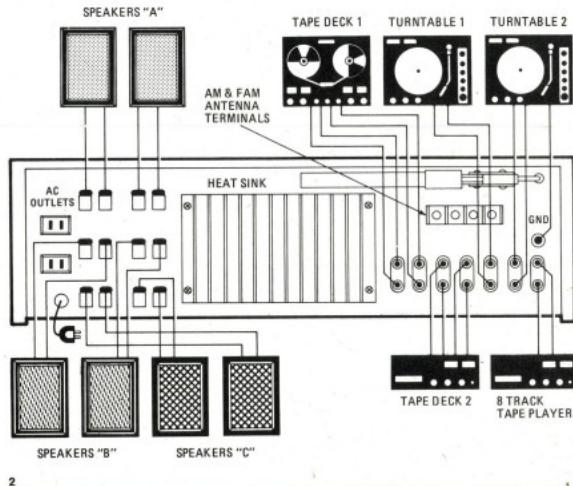
Lafayette LR-120DB Stereo Receiver

LEN FELDMAN

CONTRIBUTING HI-FI EDITOR

WE RARELY TEST AND REPORT ON SO-CALLED private label audio equipment simply because past performance of many such nonbrand items has been disappointing. However, the Lafayette model LR-120DB is an exception. This unit outperformed many similarly priced receivers produced by well-known stereo component manufacturers and is extremely well built. It has just about every control feature you would want in a top-grade receiver. In addition, the fact that Lafayette stores are located throughout the country and their merchandise can be purchased from a mail-order catalog led us to do a full test report on this receiver.

Figure 1 shows the model LR-120DB has a large, easy-to-read dial area containing a well-calibrated linear FM dial scale and a conveniently arranged AM frequency scale. Located above the frequency scales on the left are signal-strength and center-of-channel tuning meters, and on the right a pair of power-output meters calibrated to 240 watts. A row of small pushbuttons and indicators to the left of the dial handle the Dolby FM mode (a Dolby decoder as well as 25- μ s FM de-emphasis are included), a high-blend circuit for weak-signal stereo FM reception, a mono/stereo mode switch, FM muting with an associated muting-threshold control that varies the signal



2

MANUFACTURER'S PUBLISHED SPECIFICATIONS:

FM TUNER SECTION:

Usable Sensitivity: mono, 1.8 μ V (10.3 dBf); stereo, 4.0 μ V (17.2 dBf). **50-dB Quieting:** mono, 2.8 μ V (14.1 dBf); stereo, 38 μ V (36.8 dB). **Selectivity:** 80 dB. **Capture Ratio:** 1.3 dB. **IF Rejection:** 85 dB. **Image Rejection:** 80 dB. **Spurious Rejection:** 90 dB. **AM Rejection:** 55 dB. **S/N Ratio:** mono, 74 dB; stereo, 70 dB (10-dB more with Dolby). **Distortion at 1 kHz:** mono, 0.15%; stereo, 0.3%. **Mute Range:** 10 μ V to 200 μ V (25.2 to 51.2 dBf). **Frequency Response:** 30 Hz to 15 kHz, +0.5, -1.5 dB. **Stereo Separation:** 45 dB at 100 Hz and 1.0 kHz; 35 dB at 10 kHz.

AM TUNER SECTION:

Sensitivity: 20 μ V. **Image Rejection:** 75 dB. **Selectivity:** 32 dB. **S/N Ratio:** 52 dB.

AMPLIFIER SECTION:

Power Output: 120 watts-per-channel into 8 ohms, 20 Hz to 20 kHz. **Rated Distortion:** 0.09%. **Input Sensitivity:** phone, 2.5/5.0/10 mV; high level, 150 mV; microphone, 5 mV. **Phono Overload:** 150/300/600 mV. **S/N Ratio:** phone, 70 dB; high level, 90 dB. **"A"-weighted Bass Range:** \pm 12 dB at 50 or 100 Hz. **Treble Range:** \pm 10 dB at 10 or 20 kHz. **Midrange Control:** \pm 6 dB at 1 kHz. **Low-Filter Cutoff:** -3 dB at 15 or 70 Hz. **High-Filter Cutoff:** -3 dB at 7 or 12 kHz. **Low Boost:** +12 dB at 50 Hz; +10 dB at 100 Hz. **Audio Muting:** -15 dB or -30 dB.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS:

Power Requirements: 105 to 120 volts, 50 to 60 Hz, 475 watts maximum. **Dimensions:** 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ W \times 7 H \times 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches D. **Net Weight:** 41 lb., 14 oz. **Suggested Retail Price:** \$650.

strength required to overcome muting, and a stereo indicator light.

To the right of the dial area are speaker-selector switches (for up to two sets of speakers), a remote speaker system selector switch, a meter range pushbutton (this control increases meter sensitivity so that full-scale readings correspond to 24 watts instead of 240 watts), and a main POWER on/off switch with an indicator light.

The remaining controls are arranged along the lower section of the panel. These controls include a microphone input jack with a mike mixing-level control; a program selector switch; two tape monitor and dubbing lever switches with settings for up to two tape decks; a balance control; a master volume control; bass, midrange and treble controls; a large flywheel-coupled tuning knob; and twin stereo phone jacks. Additional lever-type controls select either of two turnover frequencies for the bass and treble controls as well as defeating or bypassing these control circuits entirely. The bass-control turnover frequencies are either 500 Hz or 250 Hz; while the treble-



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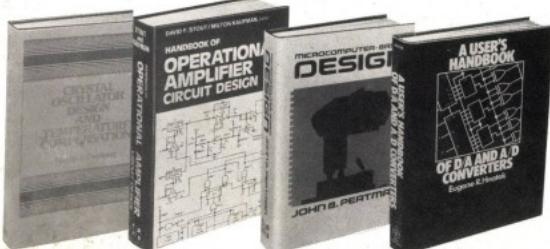
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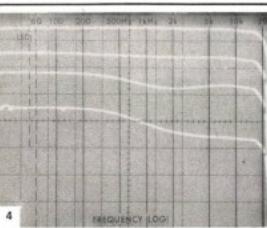
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control frequencies are 2.5 kHz or 5 kHz. A loudness-control lever switch offers a fixed degree of bass boost that is independent of the master volume control setting as well as the usual loudness compensation, and a two-position muting switch provides either 15 dB or 30 dB of fixed signal attenuation.

The rear panel (see Fig. 2) of the model LR-120DB contains input- and output-connection terminals separated by heavy heat-sink structures. On the left-hand side are three sets of spring-loaded speaker terminals and a pair of AC convenience outlets (one switched, the other unswitched). The antenna terminals (also on the left) permit connecting AM, 300-ohm and 75-ohm FM antennas. An attenuator switch alongside these terminals reduces signal strength in case of tuner overload. Also provided are two pairs of phono input jacks, auxiliary and recording input jacks, and two pairs of tape-output jacks. A three-position slide switch alters the phono-input sensitivity and lets you choose either a 2.5 mV, 5.0 mV or 10 mV input level for rated output. In addition, a chassis ground terminal and a pivotable AM ferrite-bar antenna are provided. Figure 2 shows the various types of equipment that can be connected to this receiver.



Circuit highlights

Although a complete schematic diagram of the model LR-120DB was not available, certain features and circuit designs are described in the owner's manual. A dual-gate MOSFET is used in the RF amplifier of the FM front end, along with a four-section variable tuning capacitor. Two 2-element ceramic filters and a 6-pole linear-phase L-C filter are used in the IF section. A single special IC functions as an IF amplifier, a quadrature FM detector circuit, and a driver circuit for the tuning meters, as well as providing muting that can eliminate inter-station noise and mute sounds when the tuner is not properly set to center-channel. The power amplifier section uses direct-coupled (output capacitorless) output stages that are protected by dual relay and electronic-overload circuitry.

FM measurements

Table 1 summarizes our FM performance

TABLE 1
RADIO-ELECTRONICS PRODUCT TEST REPORT

Manufacturer: Lafayette Radio

Model: LR-120DB

FM PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

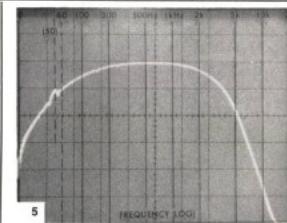
SENSITIVITY, NOISE AND FREEDOM FROM INTERFERENCE	R-E Measurement	R-E Evaluation
IHF sensitivity, mono (μ V) (dBf)	1.7 (9.8)	Excellent
Sensitivity, stereo (μ V) (dBf)	3.2 (15.3)	Excellent
50-dB quieting signal, mono (μ V) (dBf)	2.7 (13.8)	Excellent
50-dB quieting signal, stereo (μ V) (dBf)	31.0 (35.0)	Excellent
Maximum S/N ratio, mono (dB)	75	Very good
Maximum S/N ratio, stereo (dB)	70	Very good
Capture ratio (dB)	1.3	Good
AM suppression (dB)	56	Very good
Image rejection (dB)	83	Very good
IF rejection (dB)	85	Very good
Spurious rejection (dB)	92	Excellent
Alternate channel selectivity (dB)	80	Excellent
FIDELITY AND DISTORTION MEASUREMENTS	R-E Measurement	R-E Evaluation
Frequency response, 50 Hz to 15 kHz (\pm dB)	1.2	Good
Harmonic distortion, 1 kHz, mono (%)	0.12	Very good
Harmonic distortion, 1 kHz, stereo (%)	0.20	Good
Harmonic distortion, 100 Hz, mono (%)	0.15	Very good
Harmonic distortion, 100 Hz, stereo (%)	0.12	Excellent
Harmonic distortion, 6 kHz, mono (%)	0.13	Excellent
Harmonic distortion, 6 kHz, stereo (%)	0.25	Excellent
Distortion at 50-dB quieting, mono (%)	0.47	Very good
Distortion at 50-dB quieting, stereo (%)	0.3	Very good
STEREO PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS	R-E Measurement	R-E Evaluation
Stereo threshold (μ V) (dBf)	2.0 (11.2)	Excellent
Separation, 1 kHz (dB)	50	Excellent
Separation, 100 Hz (dB)	56	Superb
Separation, 10 kHz (dB)	41	Excellent
MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS	R-E Measurement	R-E Evaluation
Muting threshold (μ V) (dBf)	10-150 (25.2-48.7)	Very good
Dial calibration accuracy (\pm kHz at MHz)	100	Very good
EVALUATION OF CONTROLS, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION	R-E Measurement	R-E Evaluation
Control layout		Excellent
Ease of tuning		Very good
Accuracy of meters or other tuning aids		Excellent
Usefulness of other controls		Very good
Construction and internal layout		Excellent
Ease of servicing		Very good
Evaluation of extra features, if any		Excellent
OVERALL FM PERFORMANCE RATING	R-E Measurement	R-E Evaluation

measurements. In comparing test results with published specifications, we noted that virtually every specification was either met or exceeded substantially.

Figure 3 is a scope photo of FM frequency response (upper trace), normal stereo separation (lower trace), and stereo FM separation when the multiplex blend filter is introduced. In Fig. 3 and in all scope photos in this report, frequency is plotted along the horizontal axis (from 20 Hz to 20 kHz) while relative amplitude is shown vertically, with each major division equal to a 10-dB amplitude change.

Figure 4 shows the built-in Dolby FM decoder response. As required in Dolby broadcasting, the de-emphasis is changed automatically to 25 μ s and, at 100% modulation levels, the response curve is flat (upper trace). As modulation levels are decreased (corresponding to quiet musical moments), high-frequency response is successively rolled off in increasing amounts (lower traces), restoring flat overall response, since those high frequencies had been correspondingly preboosted at the broadcast station. The overall effect is that there is a significant noise reduction at every level without any sacrifice of flat response.

As for the AM section, published specifications were generally met, with 50-dB signal-to-noise ratios observed for strong input signals. However, as typical of most hi-fi stereo receivers, frequency response was not included in the published specifications. The AM frequency response curve of Fig. 5 shows why:



Response was already rolling off at 2 kHz.

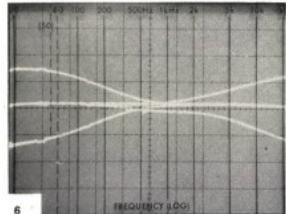
Amplifier measurements

Table 2 summarizes the measured performance of the receiver's power amplifier and preamplifier/control sections. Lafayette could easily have claimed a +140-watt power rating, instead of the conservative 120 watt-per-channel rating they assigned. Furthermore, the power bandwidth of the amplifier (frequency extremes at which rated power was still available at or below rated harmonic distortion) was extremely wide—from below 10 Hz to 50 kHz. Considering that this receiver does not use a DC-configured power amplifier, these results are quite outstanding.

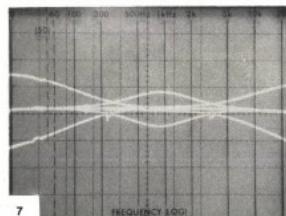
Figure 6 shows the range of bass and treble controls when 500-Hz and 2.5-kHz turnover frequencies are selected. However, when the alternate turnover frequencies are chosen (see

Fig. 7), it becomes possible to boost or cut extreme bass or treble frequencies without affecting the musical midrange tones. This form of tone-control adjustment proves to be more useful in most stereo systems than the broader adjustment range. Figure 7 also shows the action of the midrange tone control whose maximum boost or attenuation frequency is exactly 1 kHz, as claimed.

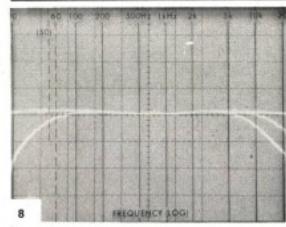
Figure 8 shows the response of the two-position high-cut filter and that of the low-cut filter. Attenuation slopes are all 12 dB-per-octave; the attenuation of the subsonic (15-Hz) setting of the low-cut filter could not be shown since it begins at a frequency below the 20-Hz lower limit of our spectrum analyzer. In



6 FREQUENCY (LOG)



7 FREQUENCY (LOG)



8 FREQUENCY (LOG)

listening tests, however, the 15-Hz setting provided audible improvement when used with a turntable having subsonic rumble.

Summary

Table 3 contains our overall product analysis, along with summary comments. We believe there would seldom (if ever) be a need for a higher-powered receiver in a home music system than can be provided by the model LR-120DB. The receiver (unlike many) is Underwriters' Laboratory (UL) listed for safety. In their latest mail-order catalog, Lafayette lists the model LR-120DB as "the finest receiver we've ever offered," and we agree. The unit also carries a two-year warranty, which is somewhat unusual for an electronic audio instrument. Best of all, the cost of this receiver is remarkably low.

R-E

TABLE 2

RADIO-ELECTRONICS PRODUCT TEST REPORT

Manufacturer: Lafayette Radio

Model: LR-120DB

AMPLIFIER PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

	R-E Measurement	R-E Evaluation
POWER OUTPUT CAPABILITY		
RMS power/channel, 8-ohms, 1 kHz (watts)	159.0	Superb
RMS power/channel, 8-ohms, 20 Hz (watts)	150.0	Superb
RMS power/channel, 8-ohms, 20 kHz (watts)	144.0	Excellent
RMS power/channel, 4-ohms, 1 kHz (watts)	N/A	N/A
RMS power/channel, 4-ohms, 20 Hz (watts)	N/A	N/A
RMS power/channel, 4-ohms, 20 kHz (watts)	N/A	N/A
Frequency limits for rated output (Hz-kHz)	10-50	Superb
DISTORTION MEASUREMENTS		
Harmonic distortion at rated output, 1 kHz (%)	0.055	Superb
Intermodulation distortion, rated output (%)	0.11	Very good
Harmonic distortion at 1-watt output, 1 kHz (%)	0.055	Very good
Intermodulation distortion at 1-watt output (%)	0.03	Excellent
DAMPING FACTOR, AT 8 OHMS	41	Good
PHONO PREAMPLIFIER MEASUREMENTS		
Frequency response (RIAA \pm dB)	0.2	Excellent
Maximum input before overload (mV)	220/400/780	Superb
Hum/noise referred to full output (dB)	75	Very good
(at rated input sensitivity)		
HIGH-LEVEL INPUT MEASUREMENTS		
Frequency response (Hz-kHz, \pm dB)	15-40, 1.0	Excellent
Hum/noise referred to full output (dB)	90	Excellent
Residual hum/noise (minimum volume) (dB)	94	Good
TOTAL COMPENSATION MEASUREMENTS		
Action of bass and treble controls	See Figs. 7&8	Excellent
Action of secondary tone controls	See Fig. 8	Excellent
Action of low-frequency filter(s)	See Fig. 9	Excellent
Action of high-frequency filter(s)	See Fig. 9	Excellent
COMPONENT MATCHING MEASUREMENTS		
Input sensitivity, phono 1/phono 2 (mV)	2.5/5.0/10.0	
Input sensitivity, auxiliary input(s) (mV)	150	
Input sensitivity, tape input(s) (mV)	150	
Output level, tape output(s) (mV)	150	
Output level, headphone jack(s) (V or mW)	120 mW	
EVALUATION OF CONTROLS, CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN		
Adequacy of program source and monitor switching		Excellent
Adequacy of input facilities		Excellent
Arrangement of controls (panel layout)		Very good
Action of controls and switches		Excellent
Design and construction		Very good
Ease of servicing		Very good
OVERALL AMPLIFIER PERFORMANCE RATING		Excellent

TABLE 3
OVERALL PRODUCT ANALYSIS

Retail price	\$650
Price category	Medium/high
Price/performance ratio	Superb
Styling and appearance	Very good
Sound quality	Excellent
Mechanical performance	Excellent

Comments: The Lafayette Radio model LR-120DB stereo receiver is one of the best values in a high-fidelity component we have ever tested. This is all the more remarkable since our experience with other so-called private label audio products has often been disappointing. Traditionally, the serious audiophile has looked down upon such non-branded equipment as being inferior to that made by the better-known domestic and foreign manufacturers. While we do not know which Japanese manufacturer designed and built this receiver, it probably was one of the better companies that also produce their own identified line of receivers. FM reception, and particularly stereo FM, was superb, using our standard outdoor five-element antenna. We logged nearly 55 usable signals in our metropolitan New York testing area. Interstation muting is positive and precise, and the threshold is narrow enough to allow even the weaker signals through while still taking advantage of the noise-free tuning feature.

As for the amplifier, power output is extremely conservatively rated and power bandwidth extends well beyond hearing limits. The selectable phone sensitivity is a welcome feature, both for matching phone levels to other program sources and in providing enormous headroom for high-output cartridges. The 10-mV input setting, however, is a bit of overkill and not really required with any cartridge we know. Selectable tone-control turnover plus a midrange control are features you might find in a receiver costing much more. Audio reproduction was tight and well balanced at all listening levels. The Dolby decoding circuitry for Dolby FM adds greatly to the actual worth of the receiver and was precisely calibrated.

This receiver deserves extremely high ratings in terms of price and performance.

HOBBY CORNER

Here's a look at four different ways of making prototype printed-circuit boards. **EARL "DOC" SAVAGE, K4SDS, HOBBY EDITOR**

BEFORE GETTING TO THE MAIN TOPIC FOR this month, I am again reminded that the world can sometimes run away and leave you behind. I do suppose, though, that I am not back here all by myself. If you are also trying to figure out just what a microcomputer is, what it can do for you and what the different characteristics mean, a new *free* publication can help you out:

Radio Shack's new *TRS-80 Micro-computer Catalog No. RSC-2* is actually more a source of general information than a catalog. It did clear up several points for me—perhaps it will do the same for you. You can pick one up at your local Radio Shack store.

More PC prototyping systems

By this time you know that I am a strong advocate of "the easy way" in doing anything and everything. On the subject of IC and transistor projects, that is why I have always recommended using the pencil-wiring system. This technique on plain perforated boards or *universal* PC boards is hard to beat. For instance, when you are going to build only one or two similar boards, pencil-wiring is faster, easier and/or less costly than laying out a dedicated PC board.

Yet there are times when a dedicated (especially made for a particular circuit) board is desirable or even necessary. For example, this is the way to go if a circuit must undergo vibration or rough handling. This means getting the circuit down on the board with few, if any, wires. There are several photosensitive and transfer systems for making dedicated PC boards. You should use one of them if you plan to make multiple copies of the same board. However, this is a lot of work for prototyping, making one or two copies of a board.

In my never-ending search for the easy way, I have discovered several methods to accommodate my laziness and still make good dedicated PC boards on a prototype basis. Because each of these methods has its own advantages, I'll tell you about them and then you can choose the one(s) that meets your needs. First, however, there is a task that you must perform regardless of the method you use.

Only if you are copying a preplanned circuit from a magazine or handbook can you get by without planning your layout. Laying out your PC board can be simple or extremely difficult depending upon the circuit, but starting the PC board without such planning is pure folly. The idea, of course, is to have a minimum number of crossovers (jumpers) and adequate space for all components—all in the minimum size PC board.

You may have to draw and redraw the circuit several times. The time spent designing a good layout is certainly worthwhile. When (and *only* when) you have created a satisfactory pattern, are you ready to make the board. We'll now look at four different so-called "fast" systems for making prototype PC boards.

Cut-'N'-Peel method

The Circuit-Stik Division of Bishop Graphics produces a neat prototyping system called *Cut-'N'-Peel*. All you do is draw your circuit pattern on a special board, cut through the copper foil with a razor knife, and peel away the unwanted copper. You now have a dedicated PC board ready to use. The process is almost as simple as it sounds—just be careful to prevent the knife from slipping (although you can repair the foil if you do cut too far), and you do have to drill the holes if you choose one of the plain boards to start.

The *Cut-'N'-Peel* PC boards are available in a number of sizes both with and without edge-connector contacts. The boards come plain or drilled with the standard DIP spacing and with copper

coating on one or both sides. Altogether there is a wide variety of types to meet any need. For further information, circle number 147 on the Free Information Card in the back or write Circuit-Stik Division of Bishop Graphics, Inc., P.O. Box 5007, Westlake Village, CA 91359.

Circuit-Stik method

The very name of this outfit comes from an "instant circuit board" system. In this system, you literally "stick" a circuit together on an unclad plain or drilled board. There are many subelements included, such as socket patterns of all shapes and sizes for discrete components and IC's, component strips, "donut" pads, connector patterns, and many others.

Making a dedicated PC board requires just a few simple steps: Draw the circuit pattern on an unclad board, select the necessary subelements and stick them on the board; drill for components (if using an undrilled board), mount the components and solder. The subelements can even be repositioned if you happen to put them in the wrong place.

One very nice feature of this *Circuit-Stik* system is that you can have crossovers in the foil pattern. Just place some insulation over a trace, then you can run another foil strip across it.

This system is very convenient for making quick prototype boards although you may find it more costly to get started than some other methods. Further information is available from Bishop Graphics.

Drill-mills

Another etchless system for making PC boards comes from A. F. Stahler Company. This method uses "drill-mills" that are made in several sizes and types.

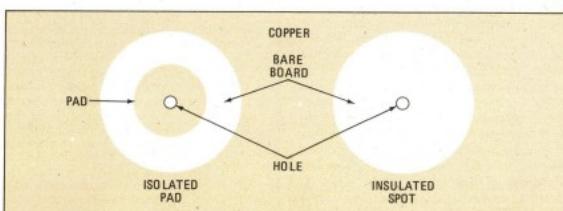


FIG. 1

These devices fit into a drill just like a regular drill bit, but they drill a small hole through a plated board and, at the same time, mill the copper surface plated on the board.

One type of drill-mill produces an isolated pad (see Fig. 1) and the other, an insulated spot. The isolated-pad drill-mill is used when the component lead is to be soldered as it passes through the board. With the small bit removed, this same tool can make isolated solder pads without a center hole. The latter process is difficult to do without a drill press or a stand for your hand drill (which is also the best way to use drill-mills in any case). If the component lead is not going to be attached to the board (as in wire-wrapping, for example) the insulated-spot drill-mill is used.

The smallest drill-mill is suitable for the 0.01-inch spacing required to make the pads for IC sockets. There is a choice of bit sizes, and of pad and spot sizes, plus a rubber stamp is available for stamping IC-socket drilling templates on the PC board; the secret to the ease of using this system lies in the stamping.

Freehand drawing with a "resist pen"

would work by itself if it were not for the transistor, IC and connector patterns. (Have you ever tried to draw an IC socket accurately on a 1:1 scale?) Fortunately, there is a better way. Now you can actually stamp the socket patterns (and others) right on the copper using a special etch-resistant ink pad, then draw just the interconnecting lines, and you are ready to etch! It's that simple!

Rainbow Industries (P.O. Box 2366, Indianapolis, IN 46206) produces rubber stamps in many different patterns. They are used just like ordinary name and address stamps, except that you use special etch-resistant ink and take a little

extra care during stamping.

This *Stamp It-Etch It* system really fills the bill for one- or two-of-a-kind dedicated PC boards. Stamp, stamp, draw the lines and then etch. What could be quicker?

Of course, you can use the stamps on paper as well as on copper-clad boards. This means that you can save time in planning layouts. No more socket-pattern sketching—you just stamp your patterns. If the first (or second or third) layout doesn't work well, just stamp another. In addition, if you plan to make multiple boards with a photographic process, you can use the stamps to make the original master pattern.

When planning layouts on paper, use a regular stamp pad. For photographic originals, however, the ink in most pads is not thick enough for a solid impression. For better results, use Rainbow Industries' resist-ink pad and a nonabsorbent paper.

Rainbow's *Stamp It-Etch It* system is altogether quite versatile. Several kits as well as individual stamps are available. If you follow the instructions provided, you will get good results. Pay particular attention to two instructions: keep the stamps clean and use a light impression.

Summary

There you have the gist of four easy

continued on page 97

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HOBBY CORNER

continued from page 95

ways to make dedicated printed-circuit boards when you need them. Each system will make good, serviceable boards. Only one of the four systems actually requires etching a blank board.

Producing a PC board using any one of the systems described in this column is much less expensive than having someone else make it for you. The only less costly PC board is one ordered from someone who spreads the cost over a large number of boards. Of course, such boards are available for only a few specialized circuits.

As far as the relative cost of each system is concerned, it is difficult to gauge. The *Cut-'N'-Peel* system is probably the least expensive alternative for creating only one or two boards. The cost-per-board for the other three methods decreases rapidly as you produce more (different) boards. The *Stamp It-Etch It* system involves the mess of etching, but gets the circuit on the board more quickly. The drill-mills require more actual wiring than the other methods, but no more supplies are needed unless you break the drill bit. The *Circuit-Stik* method allows you to make changes on the board and permits crossovers. So, take your pick—to each person, his own brand of poison!

As mentioned earlier, any and every PC board system requires layout planning as the first step. If, like me, you don't make many PC boards and, therefore, have to make a number of trial layouts, using those Rainbow stamps to plan layouts saves considerable time. Even if you use another PC board method to make your dedicated boards, consider the pattern stamps just for layouts. Several stamps and different-colored pens or pencils will make your efforts much less confusing and speed up the whole process significantly.

We have had space only to hit the high spots of these systems. Write the manufacturers for more detailed information and prices.

In winding up this discussion of prototype boards, I can't resist saying that I still prefer pencil-wiring printed-circuit boards unless the specific circuit or application considerations require a dedicated printed-circuit board!

R-E

If you would like more information on any of the printed-circuit board prototyping systems mentioned, you can obtain it by circling the appropriate numbers on the Free Information Card in the back of this issue.

Bishop Graphics—Circle Number
147

A. F. Stahler—Circle Number 148
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Switching supplies are tricky, but you have to know how to handle these circuits. More and more of them are turning up in recent models.

JACK DARR, SERVICE EDITOR

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT ANOTHER PULSE-width-modulated DC power supply that has been around since 1972. It's the Quasar electronic DC power supply used in their TS938 and other chassis. Its full name is "High-Frequency Electronic-Switched Pulse-Width-Modulated DC Power Supply," but we'll refer to it as the JA panel.

Compared to other power supplies, this one is simple and not difficult to service using the right methods. It runs at 15,750 Hz, synchronized to the horizontal oscillator. The power transformer is a "fly-back" unit, in which the primary current is switched by a power transistor. The secondary voltages supply all the DC

power, even the picture-tube heater. This means the chassis is completely isolated from the AC line.

The switch is controlled by driver transistors and pulse shapers; plus it has its own 15,750-Hz oscillator. Because this is a blocking oscillator, it free-wheels; a "starter" circuit for the horizontal oscillator on the set is not necessary. After the horizontal oscillator starts, it syncs the free-wheeling oscillator. All the drivers, etc., on the JA panel are also completely isolated from the AC line. In fact, these circuits have their own "isolated ground," which is on terminal 7 of the JA panel (Fig. 1). All DC voltages and waveforms here *must* be measured to this isolated

ground; all chassis DC voltages and waveforms are read to chassis ground. This is important to remember!

The DC voltage is regulated with a pulse-width modulator. A voltage sample from a tertiary winding (terminals 3 and 12) on the power transformer is rectified and used as a control voltage for the regulator stage. Under a heavier load, this voltage drops, so the regulator circuit widens the drive pulse to deliver more energy and bring it back up. The oscillator develops a pulse that is shaped and controlled by the regulator and a pulse-shaper stage. This is a squarewave, feeding a driver stage that controls the switching transistor.

The high-voltage shutdown used in all solid-state sets is as follows: An SCR is connected across the drive circuit of the switching transistor whose gate senses the emitter voltage of the switch transistor. If something happens to make the switch

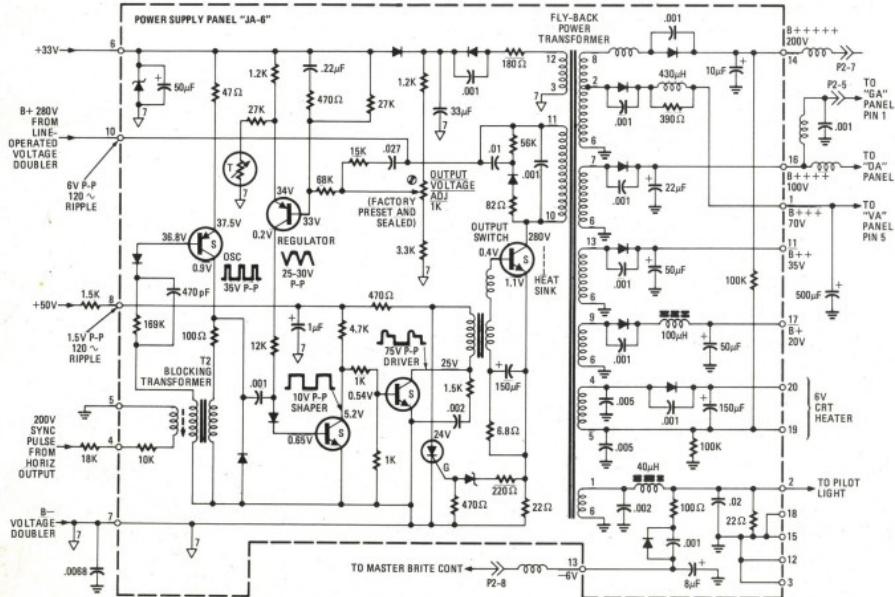


FIG. 1

transistor conduct too heavily (thus raising the voltage), the emitter voltage rises, the SCR fires and shunts the drive. The switch is turned off; because an SCR stays on until its anode voltage is cut off, the set must be turned off to reset the SCR.

Figure 1 is a diagram of the JA panel. The basic power supply for this (not shown) is a voltage doubler on the chassis. Note the isolated-ground symbol, the hollow triangle, on terminal 7; the key waveforms for the oscillator, shaper and driver stage. Note in particular the clean squarewave pulse on the collector of the pulse shaper. If this key waveform lacks amplitude or is rounded or distorted, watch out! The actual drive pulse on the driver is rounded; this may be due to the inductive loading of the transformer. These were taken from a working JA panel on our bench, and confirmed by the factory in the TS938 manual!

The first test for this circuit is with the seven DC voltage outputs, including the pilot lights. If one pilot light is out, check its rectifier diode. If this diode is bad, replace it only with a fast-recovery type, because ordinary "sinewave" diodes won't do. Incidentally, if the pilot light is burning, this means that at least one of the panel's secondary supplies is OK.

If none of these voltages are present or if they're off, make sure that the blocking oscillator is running at the proper frequency. Use your scope for these tests. Follow the waveforms through the pulse shaper, the driver, etc., to the base of the switch. If the waveform appears on the driver base but not on the collector, and there are no pulses on the switch base, the SCR has probably fired or shorted. The gate pulse comes through a Zener diode from the switch emitter; check this too. Normal emitter voltage for the switch transistor is 1.1 (read this to the isolated ground). If this voltage is OK but the SCR still fires, check the SCR. The normal anode voltage on the SCR when it is not firing is +24. When it is firing, this voltage should read almost zero.

These DC power supplies are vulnerable to high-transient voltages from a lightning hit on the AC power line. One came in recently with three transistors, two diodes and some other parts blown on the JA panel. After these components were replaced, the set would not work normally—the high voltage was low, etc. The waveform on the shaper collector was badly off. This transistor was quite leaky; replacing it restored normal operation.

After repairs were "completed," a very odd symptom showed up when this set was tested. The picture was good, but it had an intermittent loss of both syncs. The vertical lines in the picture showed five or six large bends or waves in each line that constantly moved. If this kind of symptom turns up, check the tuning of the free-wheeling blocking oscillator on the JA panel. The cause is that this oscil-



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lator is actually hunting and won't lock into the horizontal sync as it should. The factory service data lists this adjustment as "the regulator sync-level adjust"; it's a large coil (shown as T2 on the schematic) opposite the output-voltage control pot on the panel. If you must adjust this small pot, which is factory-sealed and preset, don't break the seal; if you do you also break the control! Just remove the original control, put in a new one, and then adjust it for the proper DC voltage levels. Then seal it using the cement that comes with it.

The JA panel is a replaceable module. However, you can troubleshoot it on your bench, and save a good deal of time and money. If you use the proper methods and test equipment, this troubleshooting doesn't take very long. Although the circuitry looks quite complex, it is actually quite simple, and the necessary waveforms and voltages can be traced and checked without much trouble. Good luck.

service questions

EVERYTHING WEAK

Here's one for the books. This Zenith model 19DC11 had low vertical sweep, low boost voltage, poor color, poor video, etc., etc., and it took far too long to come on. The B+ voltage was OK. Of course, all this was intermittent.

Guess what? The filament transformer winding on T204 had a very bad ground connection! The heaters read only 4 volts.

Thanks to Tom Niderost, Tom's Audio Service, Ukiah, CA, for this one.

DEAD TUBES

I've got a problem! The tubes won't light up in this GE table model (model M151SBK). The B+ voltage is OK, and the whole heater string checks out all-right from the on-off switch. I'm lost.—S.W., Dallas, TX.

First, because the tubes don't light, and second, the tube heaters check out OK, we know there's an open circuit somewhere.

In this chassis, your problem could be in the INSTANT-ON switch, which is between the on-off switch and the interlock. Check this with an ohmmeter, or just turn the set on and see if you don't read the full AC line voltage across the closed switch terminals. I suspect that you will.

TRANSISTOR SUB NEEDED

I've got a GE QA chassis with a bad red driver transistor in the video. I haven't been able to locate a substitute or a factory part number for it. Can you help?—F.W., Bronx, NY.

The GE part number for this transistor is **continued on page 102**

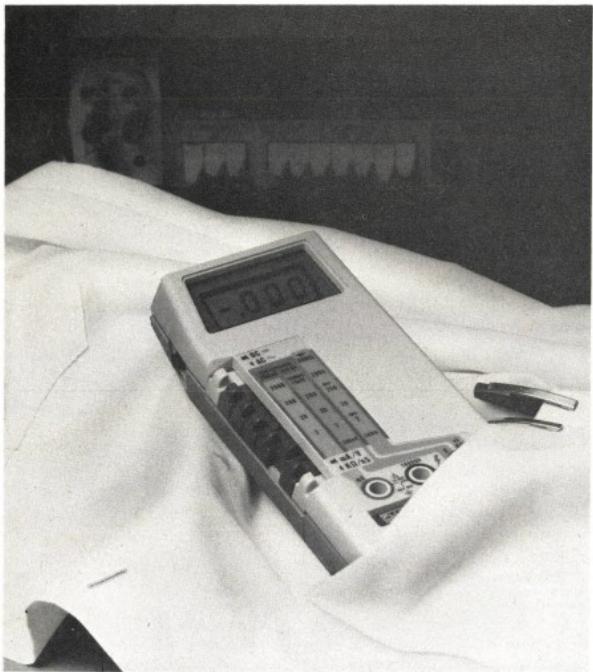
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SERVICE QUESTIONS

continued from page 100

and the other video drivers is EP15X18. You can replace it with an RCA SK-3044, a Sylvania ECG-154 and others. Oddly enough, the GE Transistor Guide does not show a replacement for this part number!

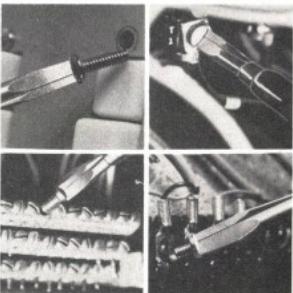
DISAPPEARING RASTER

There's an odd problem in this Quasar model TS-915F. The raster is present but it's out of focus. When I adjust the focus control, the raster disappears. I can't find any change in any DC voltage except for the picture tube cathodes, which change from +150 volts to +240 volts.—R. F., Hialeah, FL.

The model TS-915F chassis has a focus-dropping resistor network. From the low end of this, they go through a focus control. That seems to adjust the picture tube screen voltages. The focus voltage is taken off at a fixed tap on the focus-dropping network. Your trouble is probably in the focus voltage. Check if the screen voltage drops very low on the picture tube. If so, this causes the tube to be cut off, the beam current drops to zero and the cathode voltage rises with no load. Make sure to check the focus voltage. If you lose it, the raster cuts off, even though the high voltage is still up.

continued on page 106

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CIRCLE 29 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

POWER TOOL CATALOG is a handy 20-page guide for hobbyists, experimenters and lab technicians, describing a wide variety of Moto-Tool kits, accessories and attachments that can be used in many hobby, woodcarving, lapidary, leatherwork and do-it-yourself projects. Featured are a complete multipurpose tool workshop, a heavy-duty tool kit with accessories, a tool holder, a drill press, plus patterns and how-to books. Price: \$1.—**Dremel Manufacturing**, 4915 21st St., Racine, WI 53406.

NEW CB RULES, Plain English Rules—Citizens Band Radio Service, approved in August, 1970, by the FCC, written in question & answer format in plain language. Rules are listed numerically and include such topics as: how to apply for a license, what kinds of operations does a license cover, use of power amplifiers, how to use a CB in emergency situations, etc. Price: \$1.25 (make check/money order out to Superintendent of Documents).—**CB Handbook**, Consumer Information Center, Dept. 109 F, Pueblo, CO 81009.

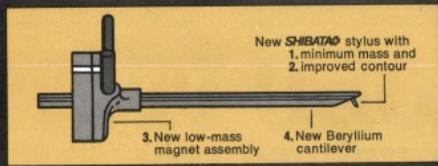
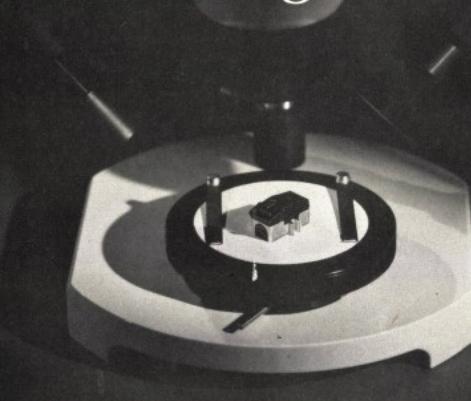
HEATHKIT CATALOG, No. 841, has 96 pages describing hundreds of electronic kits and other products designed for home improvement and entertainment. Included among the kits are personal computers, hardware/software, and floppy-disc systems; oscilloscopes and frequency counters; weather instruments, a greenhouse, etc. New items featured are: a 3-way linear-phase hi-fi speaker system; a logic probe for checking TTL/CMOS digital circuits; an FM Intercom; a handheld aircraft navigation computer; and two mobile FM amplifiers.—**Heath Co.**, Benton Harbor, MI 49022.

CIRCLE 50 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

WORKSHOP/HOME TOOL CATALOG, 56 illustrated pages showing hundreds of tools and products for workshop, craft and hobby, home improvement, automotive, kitchen and outdoor applications. Among some of the items described are chisels, drill bits, pliers, glass cutters, screen repair kits, soldering aids, a drill press, center punch, planes, sanders and many more. A handy order form is enclosed.—**Consumers Bargain Corp.**, 109 Wheeler Ave., Pleasantville, NY 10570.

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CIRCLE 65 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

STRING SYNTHESIZER

continued from page 75

There are three points where each tone block differs from the others. These points are the coded markings for the connections to coded points on the keyboard. There are thirty-seven terminals marked 1 to 37 which connect to correspondingly marked (K1 to K37) on the tone blocks. Terminal pads K1, K13 and K25 are on the C tone block as you can see in Figs. 2 and 12. Terminal pad markings for the twelve keys are, reading left to right from the component side of the boards:

Tone Block	Pad Markings
C	K1, K13, K25
B	K12, K24, K36
A*	K11, K23, K35
A	K10, K22, K34
G*	K9, K21, K33
G	K8, K20, K32
F*	K7, K19, K31
F	K6, K18, K30
E	K5, K17, K29
D*	K4, K16, K28
D	K3, K15, K27
C*	K2, K14, K26

Figures 14 and 15 are foil pattern and parts layout for the 1550C board. Figure 16 is the foil pattern for the 1550LED board that is mounted on the shaft of R58, the MODULATION RATE control. Figure 17 shows the component location.

The board is mounted with the foil side facing the body of R58 and away from the rear surface of the control panel. The three LED's are mounted from the component side of the LED board. The resistors and all other connections are tacked-soldered to the foil on the etched side of the board. Note that the flat side of the LED casing identifies the cathode lead which corresponds to the negative markings on the placement diagram.

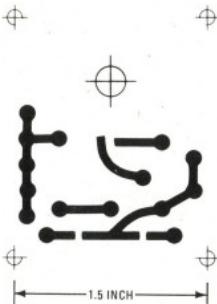
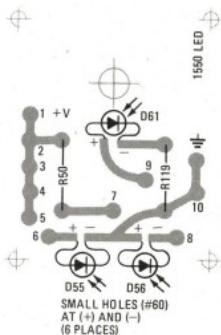


FIG. 16—FOIL PATTERN for the LED board that mounts on the shaft of potentiometer R58.



NOTE: SEE FIGS 18 AND 19
FOR CONNECTIONS TO
LED BOARD

FIG. 17—PARTS PLACEMENT on the LED board. Note the LED's are on the component side; the resistors are tacked to foil side of board.

Figure 18 shows the positioning of the controls on the panel along with interconnections between the various components. The connections shown should be made before adding the connections from the control panel to the PC boards as shown in Fig. 19. Note that the first on-board connections have been deleted for clarity. The coding at the end of each lead indicates the point of origin of that lead. The letters in parenthesis denote the board from which the wire originates. Be sure to use shielded cable or small-diameter coax where indicated in Fig. 19.

continued on page 108

books

THE COMPLETE HANDBOOK OF VIDEOCASSETTE RECORDERS, by Harry Kybett. TAB Books, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214. 280 pp. 5½ × 8½ in. Hardcovor \$9.95.

Written in easy nontechnical language, this book tells students, educators and industrial users of videocassette and closed-circuit TV systems how to operate and maintain these systems. The book is divided into two sections: the first deals with operation and practical examples of copying, editing and close-to-broadcast situations; the second section concerns itself with the simple care and maintenance required by a modern TV system using cassettes.

USING DIGITAL AND ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, by L. W. Shackleford and H. A. Ashworth. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. 305 pp. 6 × 9 in. Softcover \$10.95.

This book, which is geared to scientists and technicians, is an illustrated guide to digital and analog IC's, with the emphasis on practical application. The text contains many "do-it-yourself" lab exercises and projects. TTL and COS/MOS circuits are covered in the section on digital IC's; only inexpensive series 300 and series 700 op amps and series 7400 TTL and series 4000 COS/MOS circuits are used. Appendices include a section on equipment and supplies, data sheets, references, a logic probe, regulated IC power supplies and a glossary.

BUG: An 8080 Interpretive Debugger, by Christopher A. Titus and Jonathan A. Titus. E&L Instruments, Inc., 61 First St., Derby, CT 06418. 100 pp. 9 × 6 in. Softcover, \$5.00.

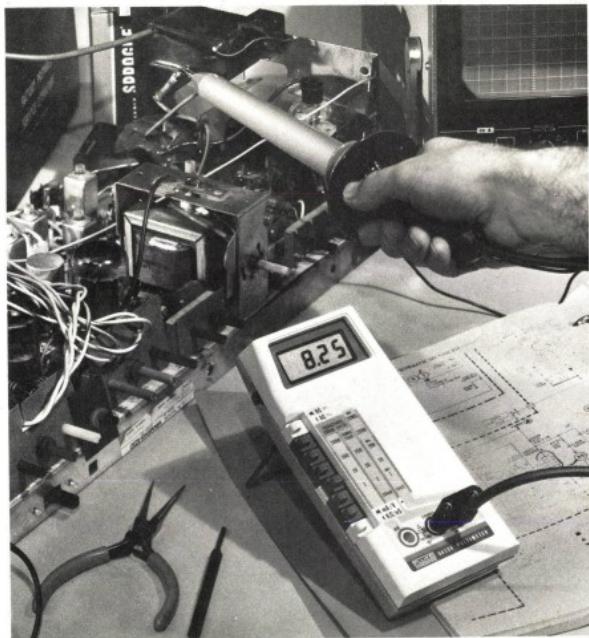
This first of the Bugbook series on microcomputer assembly language programming can be used to enter and single-step a program instruction-by-instruction. Data and program steps stored in RAM can be entered and changed using the breakpoint feature to observe the effect of an instruction on the microprocessor's internal registers. One complete instruction is stepped through regardless of the number of cycles.

The I/O routines were written for reading and punching paper tape with a teletypewriter, but can be easily adapted for use with magnetic tape cassettes or CRT terminals. Two complete 8080 listings are contained in the appendices—one in octal code, the other in hexadecimal format.

8080A/8085 ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING, by Lance A. Leventhal, Osborne & Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 2036, Berkeley, CA 94710. 439 pp. 5½ × 8 in. Softcover, \$7.50.

Although there are many textbooks that deal with the principles and use of BASIC program language, assembly language programming has had no such accompanying text—this book fills that gap. It is a primer that is geared to those with a computer background but with little or no knowledge of assembly language programming. However, it can also be used as reference material by those who are already familiar with this type of programming. Chapter 1, which is a general introduction, discusses program instructions. Chapter 3 deals with the 8080A and 8085 instruction sets; and other chapters examine simple programs, loops, character-coded data and data conversion, subroutines and interrupts, and debugging. Chapter 16 outlines two sample projects.

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SERVICE QUESTIONS

continued from page 102

FOCUS PROBLEM

Too much focus voltage is the problem in this Zenith 19EC45, 7500 to 8500 volts. The picture tube is OK, and I've checked and subbed everything I can think of in the high-voltage circuit, except the high-voltage tripler. Do you think this is the cause?—C. H., Ocie, MO.

"Yes!"

SHORT-LIFE TUBES

This Sears model 9180 has frequent failures of the 6AW8 video-amplifier tube. The first time this happened, the video was weak; so I changed the 6AW8 tube

and it worked. Three weeks later the 6AW8 tube was bad again. I was out of 6AW8's, so I tried a 6LF8. The set worked for three months, then it came back again with a bad 6JE6. The video was still OK. The 6LF8 tube isn't listed as a substitute for the 6AW8 in the substitution manual. So I put the 6AW8 tube back in the set. Three weeks later, the same problem occurred! This time I put a 6LF8 tube in it and it's still working. Incidentally, all DC voltages around this stage are very close to specifications. What do you think is wrong?—W. S., Hillsboro, MO.

I wish you hadn't asked! The only half-way logical explanation I can see is a bad run of 6AW8 tubes. I recall that some time ago we ran into similar problems

with 6AW8's. They finally cleared up. I do not understand why the 6LF8 tube isn't listed as a substitute; it's about as close to a 6AW8 tube as possible.

GUNS MOUNTED VERTICALLY

A man who rebuilds picture tubes tried to sell me a rebuilt in-line, GE Portacolor tube. I noticed the three guns were mounted vertically! So, I wouldn't buy it. He said the vertical mounting would make no difference. Was I correct?—E.M.I., Mexico City.

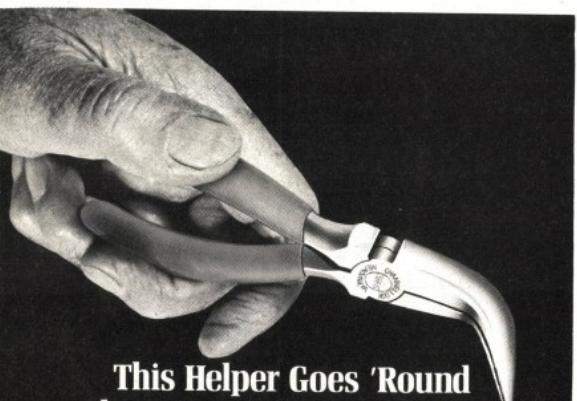
Yes, indeed!

BLANKING PROBLEM

The raster in this GE model 19JA chassis is very odd-shaped! The upper third is blanked out—on a line from the top right-hand corner to the middle of the left-hand side! You suggested checking the blanking circuits. I found that if I disconnected R190 (which feeds collector of blanker transistor Q112) the raster filled out and the picture was fine. I found later that I could disconnect C164, 1.0 μ F (this feeds the blanking into the base of the video output) with the same result. Now, I don't know where I am.—R. R., Waring, TX.

Both of these parts will disable blanker transistor Q112. Therefore, your problem is in the blanking. Since these parts are good, the most likely cause of your trouble is a leaky blanker transistor (Q112).

continued on page 134



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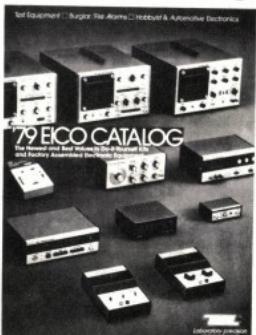
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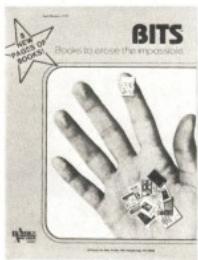


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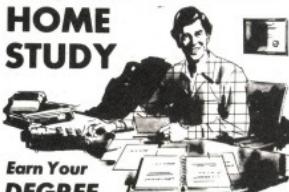
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STRING SYNTHESIZER

continued from page 104

Putting it all together

The assembly of the 12 chromatic tone generator blocks involves a lot of repetitive assembly work. Be forewarned that it's boring during this stage of assembly, and remember to get up and take a break when you feel yourself getting tired. Attention to detail will save a lot of troubleshooting in the final stages. Second, notice that there are a lot of CMOS IC's used in this instrument. Thus, remember to use handling precautions with the IC's. Store them in conductive foam or tinfoil; don't wear synthetic materials (nylon, rayon, etc); use a grounded or DC soldering iron if possible, or let your standard iron warm up before unplugging and then solder a few IC's while the iron is still warm. Alternatively, use sockets on the IC's to help eliminate much of the handling. Observe orientation markings on all IC's and the many diodes required for this circuit.

There are seven bare-wire jumpers in each tone block on the 1550A and 1550B circuit boards, and fourteen jumpers on the 1550C board. In each tone block, the input signal comes from the appropriate tone output of the top octave generator IC7 on the 1550A board. These connections should be made with insulated wire. Note that the A and B boards are designed to be "stacked" over each other. The B board is mounted above the A board using No. 4 X 1-inch or 1½-inch machine screws and ¾-inch spacers. Once these boards are sandwiched, the connections from the inputs of the 6 tone blocks on the B board can be connected to the appropriate tone outputs of IC7. Also, there are 10 buses that run the length of each board. Short insulated jumpers are used to tie the B-board buses to similar points on the A board. The duplicate holes on the A board are then used to make the connections to various points on the front panel and C board. The four audio signal buses should have their connections made with shielded wire to avoid noise pickup (MVH, MVL, MCH, MCL).

On the 1550C board the CMOS and semiconductor soldering precautions still apply. The two voltage regulators mounted on this board have small clip-on heat sinks (Thermalloy 6043 or similar) to aid in heat dissipation.

In addition to five jacks, eight controls, and two switches, the front panel should serve as mounting for R101, R119, R50, R129, R51, R53, and R57. The small 1550LED board will hold R119 and R50 in addition to the three LED's. This board is mounted on the shaft of R58 and positioned to allow the LED's to protrude through front panel holes. See Figs. 17, 18 and 19.

In preparing the organ keyboard, note

PARTS LIST FOR MAIN AND HIGHEST C TONE GENERATORS

Resistors, ¼ watt, 10% or better

R37—1000 ohms
R38, R39, R42, R44, R47—10,000 ohms
R40, R57—100,000 ohms
R41, R50—2200 ohms
R45, R46—22,000 ohms
R48—1800 ohms
R49, R52, R54—R56—5000 ohms pot
R51-R53—4700 ohms
C10, C11—10 µF, 10 volts electrolytic
C12—33 µF, 10 volts electrolytic
C13—47 pF disc
C14—.01 µF disc
C15—.05 µF disc
D44-D54—1N914 or 1N4148 diode
D55, D56, D61—TIL209B LED
IC5—4013 dual flip-flop
IC6—4011 quad NAND gate
IC7—MK50240 top-octave generator
S2—SPDT switch
J1, J2—closed-circuit jack

that two switch buses are required. In each case there should be a common bus running the length of the keyboard. One set of switches on each note provides for 37 independent terminals to contact a main bus rod. The other set of switches are all common, such that ANY key being pressed will cause a switch closure between the second "trigger" bus and a 38th terminal. The trigger bus is used to enable the output noise gate and gate trigger, and connects to board C at points G and H. The individual key outputs are connected to the proper tone blocks of the A and B boards. The bus associated with these key outputs is connected to +V.

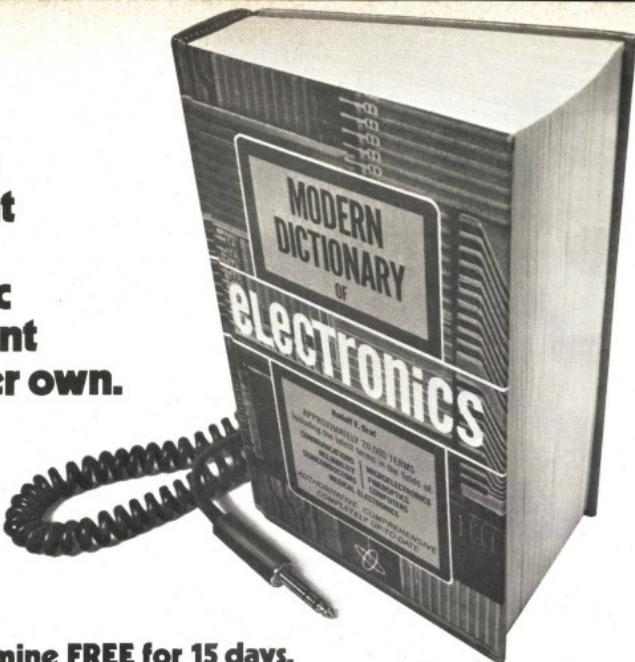
Testing and calibration

After completing assembly, double check for cold solder joints, loose wire clippings and so on. Apply power and look for a pulsing rate LED and one of the split select LED's as a power indicator. Check the voltages on the C board at points "+V" and "-V." These should be about ± 10 or 11 volts. The actual voltage is not as important here as the fact that it is regulated. Resistors R131 and R134 should give a voltage variation of about 1 or 2 volts. Set these trimmers to midpoint and proceed.

Connect the MIX output to a standard guitar or hi-fi amplifier. Set all controls to midrange except PIANO, which should be at minimum. Playing a few notes on the keyboard should now yield a ready organ-type tone. Adjust BIAS trimmer R66 on the C board. At one point during the rotation, you should notice a considerably fuller sound as the chorusing circuits come into bias and add another two voices to the overall sound. Set R66 for the center of the "fullness" area and proceed.

The four trimmers near IC8 and IC9 on the C board are primarily for the perfectionists among us. If you do not have access to a scope, set R68, R73, R78

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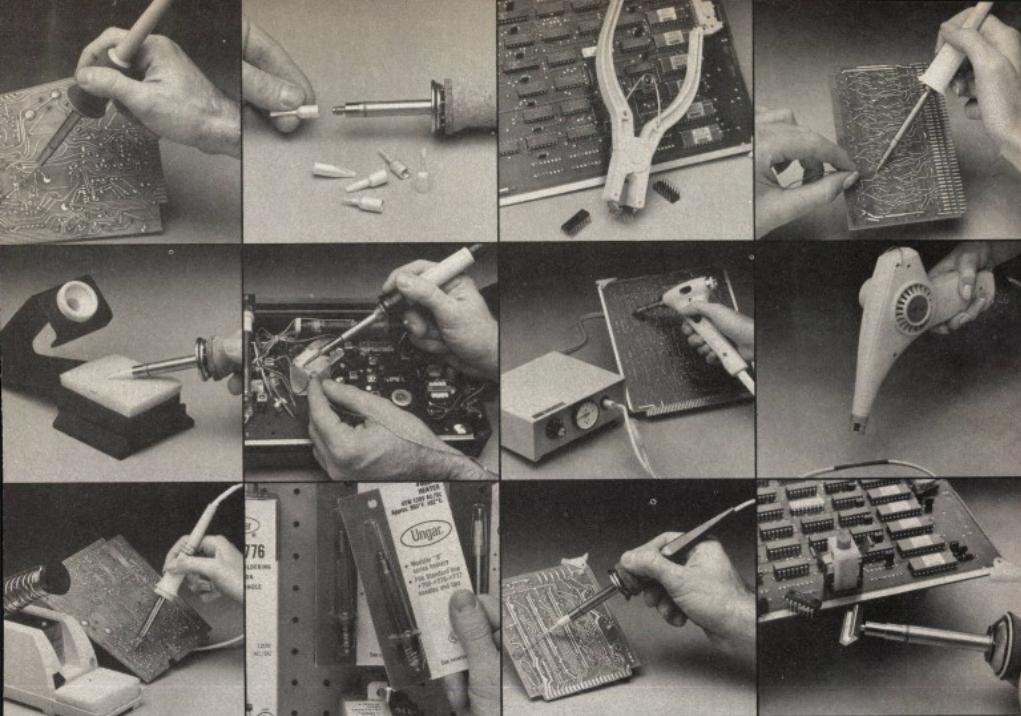
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communications products

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CENTER-LOADED CB ANTENNA, Enterprise, features a built-in PC board as the center-loading coil sealed inside a tough weather- and temperature-proof plastic shell. The antenna has a tunable bandwidth to SWR 1.5:1 on Channels 1 and 40, with a drop to 1:1 in the center. The *Enterprise* antenna is 40 inches long; its upper rod is made of stainless steel, the lower shaft of black-anodized aluminum bonded to a chrome-plated brass ferrule that is rust-retardant and corrosion-proof. List price for the *Enterprise* is \$16.



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Also available are the models 521SS, 522SS, 523SS and 524SS, all featuring the *Enterprise* antenna with various mounts. The model 521SS includes antenna, the model 101 mirror mount, cable and connector. The model 522SS is a double kit with two antennas, mirror mounts, co-phase harness and connector. The model 523SS contains antenna, the model 114 trunk mount, hardware, miniconnector, cable and connector. The model 524SS kit includes antenna, the model 307 magnet mount, cable and connector. Retail prices: model 521SS, \$26; model 522SS, \$50; model 523SS, \$27; model 524SS, \$30.—**Valor Enterprises, Inc.**, 185 W. Hamilton St., West Milton, OH 45383.

SCANNING MONITOR RECEIVER, model PRO-2001, uses microprocessor technology to scan 16 programmed channels. A digital keyboard enters up to 16,560 frequencies. Six-band capability ranges from 30–50 MHz (low VHF) and 470–512 MHz (high UHF). The unit features *Zeromatic* tuning with crystal and ceramic filters, variable squelch, automatic/manual scan, scan-delay,



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channel lockout, high-speed skipper circuit, speaker and input jacks. Power requirements are 120 VAC or 12 VDC, and cables and mobile mounting brackets are included. The model PRO-2001 measures 3 3/4" X 10 1/4" X 10 1/4" inches and sells for \$399.95.—**Radio Shack**, 1400 One Tammy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102.

SIGNAL STRENGTH INDICATOR, Signal Hunter Digital S-Meter, is designed to operate with either a CB base station or mobile transceiver, and can be used in conjunction with or replace a standard S-meter.

A 3-digit LED readout provides highly visible displays to 1/10 of an S-unit, with signals greater than S9 displayed in dB. Controls include built-in on-off switch and calibration control. Power is supplied by 12 VDC; the unit measures 10.8 cm W



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X 3.8 cm D X 4.6 cm H, and comes with a magnetic mount. Price: \$49.95 plus \$2 postage.—**Digi-Comm**, Suite 110, 720 Ste. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada H3B 1B9.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVER, model FRG-7000, has a frequency range from .25 kHz to 29.9 MHz on SSB, AM and CW (code) modes. Specifications include: Sensitivity—SSB/CW, better than 0.7 μ V for 10-dB S/N ratio, and for AM, better than 2 μ V for 10-dB S/N; drift is less than \pm 500 Hz; audio output is 2 watts. Operates at



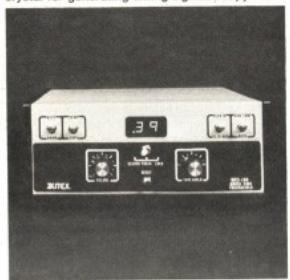
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100–234 VAC 50–60 Hz. The unit measures 360 cm X 125 cm X 295 cm and weighs 7 kg. Amateur net price: \$629.—**Yaesu Electronics Corp.**, Box 498, 15954 Downey Ave., Paramount, CA 90723. An ideal receiver for hams, SWL's and mariners.

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MORSE CODE TRANSCIVER, model MRS-100, comes as a partial kit, full kit or assembled and is designed around a microprocessor to generate signals using ASCII or Baudot terminals.

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provides automatic sync from 1 to 150 words-per-minute while the machine is continuously computing and displaying the corresponding WPM value. Send mode controls output from 1 to 150 words-per-minute.

Also included is a special RTTY Emulate mode to transmit 60-character ASCII subset using standard Morse code plus "new" codes defined by special symbols and control characters (line feed, space, etc.) Applications include military, amateur and some commercial communications systems. Suggested retail prices: for the partial kit, \$95; full kit, \$225; factory assembled, \$295.—
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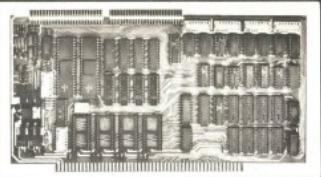


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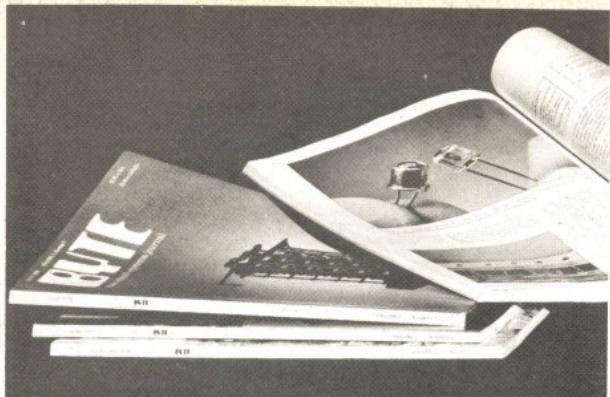
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METAL TAPE PLAYER

continued from page 86

then be played back on existing Dolby cassette decks.

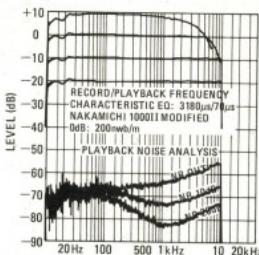


FIG. 9—RECORD/PLAYBACK RESPONSE OF Nakamichi's prototype model 1000 II ZX cassette deck using type ZX metal-particle tape.

Nakamichi prepared a diagram (see Fig. 8) that compares the advantages of an additional 10-dB of noise reduction. Figure 8 shows that a 400-Hz signal recorded at -30 dB (0-dB reference = 200 nanoWebers-per-meter) without benefit of any noise reduction is virtually buried in modulated noise. With 10-dB of noise reduction, the identical signal is considerably improved, while with a full 20-dB of noise reduction, the signal

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almost resembles the original source signal waveform shown in the top portion of Fig. 8.

Table 1 is a reproduction of Nakamichi's compilation of dynamic range comparisons. The left-hand column shows the dynamic range that can be achieved at various frequencies using Nakamichi's highest-quality deck, using the Dolby-B system and the company's SX tape (similar to TDK Type SA and Maxell type UD-XL-II). The column labeled "ZX/Telefunken" shows the dynamic range achievable at the same frequencies using a metal-alloy tape plus the proposed Telefunken 20-dB noise-reduction system. The right-hand column shows a net improvement in dynamic range at each listed frequency. The vast improvement indicated suggests that perhaps we should take a second look at whether or not there is a real need for home digital tape recording at the present time.

Figure 9 represents the record-play-back response and noise characteristics of the Nakamichi 1000 II ZX prototype machine using ZX formulation metal-particle tape and the built-in Telefunken noise-reduction system. Compare these results with what you can presently achieve on your own cassette deck (even a fairly expensive, high-quality model) and you will have to admit that the future looks bright for the recordist whose favorite medium is the cassette. **R-E**

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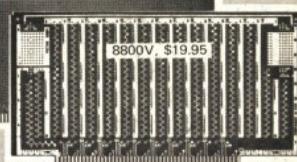
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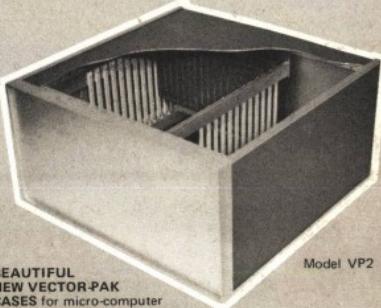
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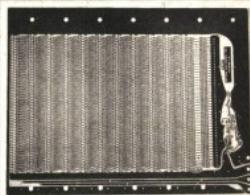
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AUDIO TEST STATION

continued from page 83

centerpoint. When this is accomplished, R4 (with S9 in the manual mode) will produce the same sweep as the triangle timebase did with switch S9 in the sweep mode.

Set S9 to MANUAL.

Sweep the horizontal amplifier of the scope by running R4 thru its full travel. Be sure that when R4 is at its end-points, the beam rests on an end vertical line on the CRT graticule.

Switch S12 to LINEAR.

Set R4 to zero.

Adjust R11 for the desired center frequency.

Move R4 to its lowest position.

Set R10 for the desired low-frequency limit.

Move R4 to its upper position. Check for desired high-frequency limits. Several adjustments of R10 and R11 may be necessary.

Adjust R9 to its low frequency and then back off three turns.

Run R4 thru its full travel. Watch the beam as it moves horizontally across the scope and stop at each centimeter mark. Observe the frequency of each mark. A perfect log sweep would have the frequencies shown in Table 1.

Adjust R401 and R403 for best fit with those frequencies listed. It is valuable to

be able to occasionally look at the waveform at the output of IC501 as was done when the first approximate adjustments of R401 and R403 were made. This is because it is easy to grossly misadjust R401 or R403. Looking at the output waveform out of IC501 provides a close approximation from which to perform final adjustments.

With S9 on SWEEP, run R4 on its lowest position. Set the desired low-frequency end-point by using R9.

Move R4 to its upper position and set

TABLE 1

cm	Hz
0	20
1	40
2	80
3	160
4	320
5	640
6	1280
7	2560
8	5120
9	10,240
10	20,480

the upper frequency end-point using R8. Recheck the lower end-point.

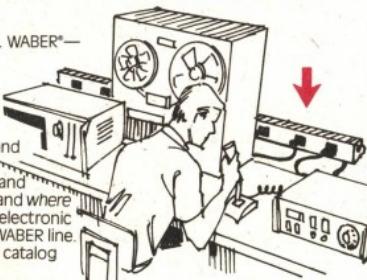
This wraps it up for this month. We still have to cover the voltmeter and frequency counter sections and will then conclude with additional calibration data and application details.

R-E

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books

SERVICE MANAGEMENT REFERENCE INDEX, compiled by the Education Committee, National Association of Service Managers, 6650 Northway Highway, Chicago, IL 60631. 67 pp. NASM members price, \$3; nonmembers, \$4.50.

This comprehensive checklist is in looseleaf form, which makes it convenient for use not only as a reference book, but for later insertion of new reference material. The series of alphabetically arranged checklists covers 26 service management topics, including Budgeting, Installation, Customer Relations, Labor Relations, Personnel, Technical Assistance, Warranty, etc. A separate three-ring looseleaf binder is also available for \$10, plus shipping charges.

MICROPROCESSOR PROGRAMMING FOR COMPUTER HOBBISTS, by Neil Graham, TAB Books, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214. 378 pp. 5 x 8½ in. Softcover, \$8.95; hardcover, \$12.95.

This book contains much detailed, while simply written, information on intermediate and advanced programming and data-structure techniques. It is divided into six sections, proceeding from basic number systems to internal and external sorting methods. Topics covered are data structures, from simple arrays to complex multiple-linked chains for "string variables"; searching, indexing and storing techniques; how to retrieve information; an arithmetic-based "linear congruential" random-number technique for computer game enthusiasts. Most important, it gives a simple direct method for writing programs; sample programs are included for each technique. While the language used is PL/M, there are instructions for conversion to assembly code for any variety of computer.

EXPERIMENTS WITH DIGITAL CIRCUITS, A LABORATORY MANUAL FOR USE WITH THE DIGI-DESIGNER, Second Edition, by Dr. Jack Cazes, supplemented by Bill Grubbs and Gerald Pullen, E&L Instruments, Inc., 61 First St., Derby, CT 06418. 143 pp. 9 x 11 in. Softcover, \$9.

This revised volume (in punched-paper format for three-ring binder insertion) was specifically designed for use with the model DD-1 Digi-Designer. It combines a series of 26 experiments together with background data and exercises for a complete introductory course in digital electronics. Thirteen of the experiments concern combination logic, from simple gates to a 32-function ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit). The next 13 experiments in sequential logic pass from flip-flops to counters, scalers, shift registers and decoders. The text contains complete diagrams on how to set up the experiments on the Digi-Designer, truth tables, and supplementary exercises. These exercises accompanying each of the twenty-six experiments provide additional questions and require the student to analyze and make deductions from the experiment he has just performed. In addition, the student is encouraged to study closely related topics in references and to analyze variations in the basic experiment. The appendix provides discussions of Boolean algebra, binary and BCD notation, binary/decimal conversion and binary arithmetic.

THE ABC BOOK OF HI-FI/AUDIO PROJECTS, by George Delucenay Leon, TAB Books, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214. 182 pp. 5 x 8½ in. Softcover, \$4.95; hardcover, \$7.95.

This "roll-your-own" guide to building more than 100 projects is designed for the hi-fi buff, beginner or advanced. Each project comes with a complete schematic wiring diagram and parts list; some projects even have PC board layouts. You learn how to design circuits, create new audio power supplies, build amplifiers, use timer circuits, plus many more projects. Not only utility circuits are covered, but also those designed for entertainment: a party lie detector, toy organ, metronome, white-noise generators, etc. The appendix explains resistors and capacitors, shows IC pin connections and lists components supply sources.

THE DESIGN OF OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER CIRCUITS, WITH EXPERIMENTS, by Howard M. Berlin, E&L Instruments, Inc., 61 First St., Derby CT 06418. 55 pp. Softcover, \$8.50.

This latest in the *Bugbook* series deals with the design and operation of operational amplifiers, an essential electronic system building block. While mainly directed at the beginning experimenter or hobbyist, the book can also be used to supplement college lab courses. Among the topics covered are op-amp fundamentals; linear amplifiers; differentiators and integrators; voltage and current converters; comparators; rectifiers; oscillators; active filters; and power supplies. A series of 35 experiments is given that can be performed using inexpensive, easily obtained components and breadboarding aids. The mathematical derivations of op-amp closed-loop responses are included in the text.

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stereo products

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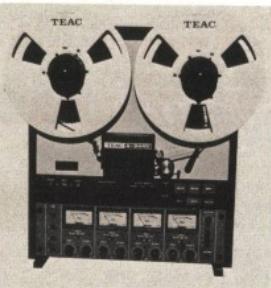
MIKE MIXER/SOUND CONTROL FADER, model MF8000, can be used to blend instruments, control sound effects, stereo turntables, and blend stereo tape player with any other stereo source into tape recorder or PA system. Specifications: an 50,000-ohm input impedance, and



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attenuations of -6 dB on maximum mike settings, -14 dB on either line 1 or line 2 at maximum setting, and -110 dB on either channel at minimum setting. Suggested retail price: \$29.95.—Numark Electronics Corp., 503 Raritan Center, Edison, NY 08817.

OPEN-REEL TAPE DECK, model A-3440, provides two speeds (1 ips and 7 1/2 ips), three heads and three motors, and features *Simul-Sync* mode to select channel position for overdubbing or recording. The model A-3440 accepts up to 10-inch reels and mono headphones; an optional dbx interface is available.



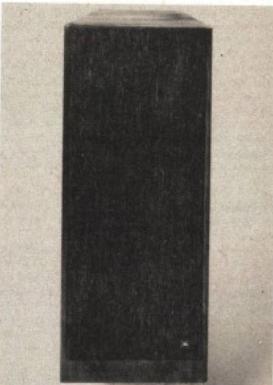
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Front-panel controls include manual cue level, four VU meters, mike/line input selector switches, four mike jacks and channel output-level controls. Specifications include: wow-and-flutter,

0.04%; S/N ratio, 65 dB; and frequency response, 35 Hz to 22 kHz at 15 ips.

Also available are the model A-2300SR 7-inch-reel tape deck and the model A-3300SR tape deck. Both are reversing units and feature three-motor transport tape, manual cueing, pushbutton controls, mike/line mixing, bias and equalization switches, and VU meters. The model A-6100 MK II is a 1/2-track 2-channel stereo tape deck that includes a servo tension motor, timer, equalization switch, 20-dB mike attenuator and remote control switch. Suggested retail prices: the model A-3440, \$1500; the model A-2300SR, \$800; the model A-3300SR, \$1050; the model A-6100 MK II, \$1350.—TEAC Corp. of America, 7733 Telegraph Rd., Montebello, CA 90640.

LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM, model L220, uses three low-frequency, mid-range and high-frequency drivers plus a passive ring radiator in a flat-baffle array to provide low-distortion bass response. The low-frequency driver is a 14-inch plastic-coated cone, powered by a 12-lb. magnetic assembly and driven by a 4-inch copper voice coil. The 15-inch passive radiator's high



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compliance and large cone provide low-distortion response at high-volume levels. The 5-inch mid-range driver is housed separately, mounted on a sub-baffle and coupled to a refracting waveguide. The ring radiator has a constant-area phasing plug and exponential horn. The loudspeaker enclosure is a black walnut veneer, and has a charcoal brown grille. Suggested retail price: \$675.—James B. Lansing Sound, Inc., 8500 Balboa Blvd., Northridge, CA 91329.

R-E

next month

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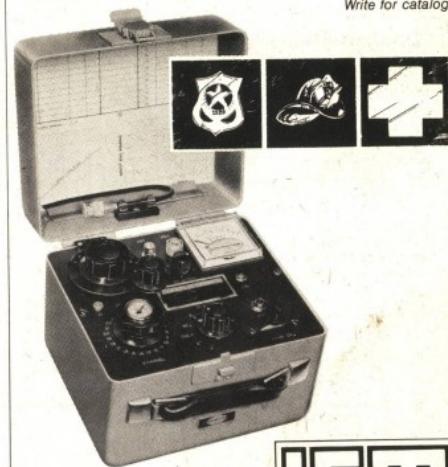
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new products

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BINARY CLOCK KIT, model 540 displays changing discrete-LED patterns to represent time in binary code. Programmed instruction manual teaches digital logic and binary coding system. The model 540 is housed in a wood-grain cabinet, complete with components and manual. Price:



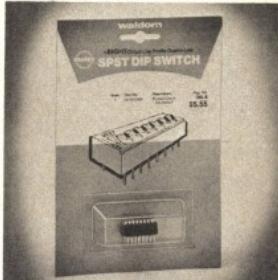
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\$39.95.—Graymark International, Inc., 1751 McGaw, Irvine, CA 92714.

IC STORAGE, Bug Box, Bug Rug, Bug Tag, Bug Cage, are used to store, retrieve and count 8-, 14-, or 16-pin DIP's. The 30-compartment **Bug Box** dispenses one IC at a time and is easily stored in standard components cabinet. The companion products are: **Bug Rugs**, die-cut conducting foam pads to line **Bug Box** compartments; **Bug Tags**, peel-off identification labels; and **Bug Cages**, storage racks for **Bug Boxes**. Suggested retail prices: **Bug Boxes**, \$1.98 each; **Bug Rugs**, \$1.49 each; **Bug Tags**, \$2.98 per packet; **Bug Cages**, \$6.95 each.—International Instrumentation, Inc., Box 3751, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

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switch). Useful in computer, data-processing, industrial or consumer printed circuit applications, the switches handle up to 30-VDC at 50-mA. The switching is performed either via rockers or levers. The rocker-activated switches have phosphor-bronze blades with Inlaid gold-alloy contacts and tin-plated 100-inch solder terminals. They are available individually bubble-packed or in bulk from Waldom dealers and distributors. A typical 8-circuit single-pole single-throw switch costs \$5.55.—Waldom Electronics, Inc., 4301 W. 69th St., Chicago, IL 60629.

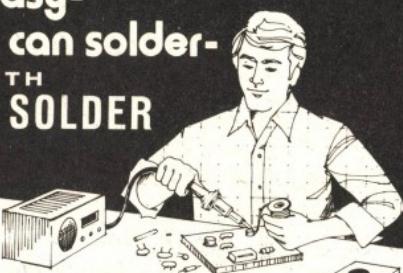
DIGITAL MULTIMETER, model 272, is a factory-assembled battery-operated unit that measures to 1000 VDC, 600 VAC, 100 mA and 1 megohm. Display is provided by three 0.3-inch LED's, plus



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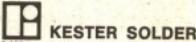


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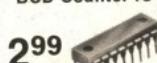
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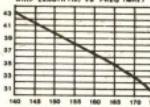
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25A485	1.85	2.05	2.35	25C483	1.25	1.25	1.45	25C128	.80	.85	.85	25C2092	1.95	2.00	2.10	AN315	1.75	1.85	1.95	TA7094P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A497	3.0	3.5	4.0	25C484	1.25	1.25	1.45	25C129	.80	.85	.85	25C2093	1.00	1.00	1.00	AN316	1.25	1.25	1.25	TA7095P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A509	3.0	35	40	25C485	3.0	30	45	25C166	.25	.30	.40	25D072	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN317A	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7096P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A510	3.0	35	40	25C486	3.0	30	45	25C173	.25	.30	.40	25D073	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN318	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7097P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A511	3.0	35	40	25C487	3.0	30	45	25C174	.25	.30	.40	25D074	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN319	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7098P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A512	3.0	35	40	25C488	3.0	30	45	25C175	.25	.30	.40	25D075	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN320	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7099P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A513	3.0	35	40	25C489	3.0	30	45	25C176	.25	.30	.40	25D076	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN321	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7100P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A514	3.0	35	40	25C490	3.0	30	45	25C177	.25	.30	.40	25D077	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN322	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7101P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A515	3.0	35	40	25C491	3.0	30	45	25C178	.25	.30	.40	25D078	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN323	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7102P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A516	3.0	35	40	25C492	3.0	30	45	25C179	.25	.30	.40	25D079	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN324	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7103P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A517	3.0	35	40	25C493	3.0	30	45	25C180	.25	.30	.40	25D080	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN325	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7104P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A518	3.0	35	40	25C494	3.0	30	45	25C181	.25	.30	.40	25D081	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN326	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7105P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A519	3.0	35	40	25C495	3.0	30	45	25C182	.25	.30	.40	25D082	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN327	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7106P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A520	3.0	35	40	25C496	3.0	30	45	25C183	.25	.30	.40	25D083	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN328	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7107P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A521	3.0	35	40	25C497	3.0	30	45	25C184	.25	.30	.40	25D084	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN329	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7108P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A522	3.0	35	40	25C498	3.0	30	45	25C185	.25	.30	.40	25D085	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN330	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7109P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A523	3.0	35	40	25C499	3.0	30	45	25C186	.25	.30	.40	25D086	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN331	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7110P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A524	3.0	35	40	25C500	3.0	30	45	25C187	.25	.30	.40	25D087	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN332	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7111P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A525	3.0	35	40	25C501	3.0	30	45	25C188	.25	.30	.40	25D088	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN333	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7112P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A526	3.0	35	40	25C502	3.0	30	45	25C189	.25	.30	.40	25D089	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN334	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7113P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A527	3.0	35	40	25C503	3.0	30	45	25C190	.25	.30	.40	25D090	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN335	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7114P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A528	3.0	35	40	25C504	3.0	30	45	25C191	.25	.30	.40	25D091	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN336	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7115P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A529	3.0	35	40	25C505	3.0	30	45	25C192	.25	.30	.40	25D092	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN337	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7116P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A530	3.0	35	40	25C506	3.0	30	45	25C193	.25	.30	.40	25D093	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN338	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7117P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A531	3.0	35	40	25C507	3.0	30	45	25C194	.25	.30	.40	25D094	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN339	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7118P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A532	3.0	35	40	25C508	3.0	30	45	25C195	.25	.30	.40	25D095	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN340	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7119P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A533	3.0	35	40	25C509	3.0	30	45	25C196	.25	.30	.40	25D096	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN341	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7120P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A534	3.0	35	40	25C510	3.0	30	45	25C197	.25	.30	.40	25D097	3.00	3.20	3.40	AN342	5.70	5.80	6.10	TA7121P	1.00	1.00	1.00
25A535	3.0	35	40	25C511	3.0	30	4																

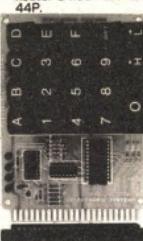
TRS-80 E.S. SERIAL I/O

- RS-232 compatible
- Can be used with or without the expansion bus
- On board switch selectable baud rates of 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400, parity or no parity odd or even, 5 to 8 data bits, and 1 or 2 stop bits. DTR line.
- Board only \$14.95 Part No. 8010, with \$59.95 Part No. 8010A, assembled \$79.95 Part No. 8010C. No connectors provided, see below.
- 44P.



EIA/RS-232 compatible Part No. 8010
DTR line Part No. 8010C
8 conductor cable \$10.95 Part No. 8010PC

5' ribbon cable with soldered connectors to fit serial BD and our serial board \$10.95 Part No. 3CA840



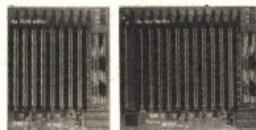
S-100 BUS ACTIVE TERMINATOR *

Board only \$14.95 Part No. 900, with parts \$24.95 Part No. 900A



9 AND 13 SLOT MOTHER BOARDS

All traces are reflow solder covered and both sides are gold plated. The connectors used on these boards are the IMSA™ type (1.25" between pins, .250" between rows). Spacing between connectors is .750". All lines, except power and ground, have a passive RC network termination available. There is a kluge area available that will accept two 40 pin sockets and one 36 pin socket. This is for those who want to add unregulated voltages to the kluge area is contained on the board. Part No. QMB-12 \$40 bare, \$105 kit, \$120 assembled. Part No. QMB-9 \$35 bare, \$90 kit, \$105 assembled.



HEX ENCODED E.S. KEYBOARD

This HEX keyboard has 19 keys, 15 encoded with 3 user definable. The encoded TTL outputs, 8+2 ground and STRECH output, are programmable and available in true and complement form. Four onboard LEDs indicate the HEX code generated for each key depression. The board requires a single +5VDC power source. Board only \$15.00 Part No. HEX-3, with parts \$49.95 Part No. HEX-3A. 44 pin edge connector \$4.00 Part No. 44P.

4K EPROM WMC Inc.

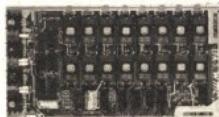
This board is designed to operate with any speed or power 1702A. Addressable in 4K byte increments and can be configured to occupy either 2K or 4K segments. It can be populated one memory chip at a time. Bare board \$30, board with parts \$200, assembled \$230. Part No. EPM-1



16K OR 32K EPROM

WMC Inc.

Designed to operate with any speed or power 2708 or single voltage (+5V) 2716. Addressable in 4K increments and can occupy multiples of 4K. It can be populated one memory chip at a time. Has bank addressing and Phantom Disable. Includes software which is an exclusive software program that can be placed in a 2708 or 2716 that will, when used in conjunction with a RAM memory board, check out every line on the EPM-2. Bare board \$30, board with parts with 2708 \$455, assembled \$485. Board with parts with 2716 \$1,225, assembled \$1,255. Part No. EPM-2



PICCEON

65K DYNAMIC RAM

Main memory for microcomputers, intelligent terminals, business systems, medical systems, and OEM systems. • High density random access memory 48K bytes or 64K bytes • Fully buffered • S-100 bus compatible • Low power (dynamic memory) • Transparent refresh • Digital delay line techniques for reliable operation • Multiple boards allowed using hardware or software controlled bank select • "Phantom" signal for RAM/ROM overlap • All boards are fully tested prior to shipment. Operating System test and extensive bit pattern testing. • Works directly in 8080A processors or Z-80 environment at 2MHz • Currently used by industry • 1 year warranty. Only available assembled and tested with 48K \$1,250 Part No. 65P, or with 65K \$1,475 Part No. 65T.



8080A CPU (With Eight Level Victor Interrupt Capability) WMC Inc.

Uses the 8080A and the 8224 clock chip. The crystal frequency used is 18 MHz and the vector interrupt chip the B214. The board will function normally without the interrupt circuitry, however the interrupt circuit is built up so the board can handle up to eight levels of interrupts. Designed to be a plug-in replacement for the IMSA CPU board and will work in other computers with the appropriate modifications made to the ribbon cable connector pin out from the front panel. The board will work in systems without a front panel if the system has a PROM board that simulates the functions of the front panel. Bare board \$30, with parts \$185, assembled \$220. Part No. CPU-1



16K STATIC RAM

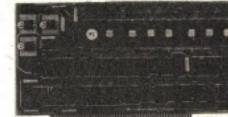
WMC Inc.

Operates with any speed or power 2714. All input and output lines are fully buffered. Addressable in 4K byte increments. If the system has a front panel, the board will allow itself to be protected. If there is no front panel, the board will not allow itself to be protected. The board has Bank Address capability, Phantom Disable, MWRITE, and selectable wait states. Bare board \$30, board with parts \$65. Part No. MEM2



8K EPROM PICCEON

Saves programs on PROM permanently (until erased via UV light) up to 8K bytes. Programs may be directly run from the program saver such as fixed routines or assemblers. • S-100 bus compatible • Room for 8K bytes of PROM • 2708 or 2716 PROM (2708 is on-board PROM programming) • Address relocation of each 4K or memory • Any 4K boundary within 64K • Power on jump and reset jump option for "turkey" systems and computers without a front panel • Program saver software available • Solder mask both sides • Full screens for easy assembly • Solder saver software 1.2700 EPROM \$25. Bare board \$35 including connect coil, board with parts but no EPROMs \$135, with 4 EPROMs \$179, with 8 EPROMs \$219.



To Order: Mention part number, description, and price. In USA, shipping paid for orders accompanied by check, money order, or Master Charge, BankAmericard, or VISA number, expiration date and signature. Shipping charges added to C.O.D. orders. California residents add 6.5% for tax. Outside USA add 10% for air mail postage and handling, no C.O.D.'s. Checks and money orders must be payable in US dollars. Parts kits include sockets for all ICs, components, and circuit board. Documentation is included with all products. Prices are in US dollars. No open accounts. To eliminate tariff in Canada boxes are marked "Computer Parts." Dealer inquiries invited. 24 Hour Order Line: (408) 226-4064

For free catalog including parts lists and schematics, send a self-addressed stamped envelope.

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THE MOST ADVANCED TIMEPIECE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD!

LCD Quartz Alarm Chronograph with calendar and dual time zone! Watch is the same as Seiko but you pay a lot more for the name! Features:

- 24 hour alarm
- Chronograph counts up to 12 hrs., 59 mins. 59.9 sec.
- Precision of chrono up to 1/10 sec. indicated by 10 moving arrows!!
- Lap time (with chrono running uninterrupted)
- Time displays by LCD for hours, minutes, seconds, date of the week and AM/PM.
- Calendar gives out date-day
- Dual time zone for any two cities in the world at your own choice
- With light switch to allow you to see the time in the dark!

\$65.50

ONE YEAR FULL WARRANTY!



JUMBO 1" LED ALARM CLOCK MODULE

Assembled - not a kit

- Features: • 1" 4 digits red LED display
• 12 hours real time format
• 24 hours alarm audio output
• Just add speaker!
• Power level indicator
• Count down timer 59 mins.
• 12-16V AC/DC input
• 10 min. snooze control
\$8.50 EACH

■ P.C.M. 204
Transformer \$1.75



NEW MARK III 9 Steps 4 Colors LED VU

Stereo level indicator kit with an arc-shape display panel!!! This Mark III LED level indicator is a new design PC board with an arc-shape 4 colors LED display (change color from red, yellow, green and the peak level indicated by green red). The power range is very large from -30dB to +50dB. The Mark III indicator is applicable to 1 watt - 200 watts amplifier operating voltage is 3V - 9V DC at max 400 MA. The circuit uses 10 LEDs per channel. It is very simple to connect to the amplifier. Just hook up with the speaker output!

IN KIT FORM \$17.50

ELECTRONIC DUAL SPEAKER PROTECTOR

Cut off when circuit is shorted or over-load to protect your amplifier as well as your speakers. A must for OCL circuits.

KIT FORM
\$8.75 EA.



It is not a pack of cigarettes. It is a new FM wireless mic kit! New design PC board fits into a plastic cigarette box. (case included) Uses a condenser microphone to allow you to have a better response in sound pick-up. Transmits up to 350 ft! With an LED indicator to signal the unit is on. KIT FORM
\$7.95



AN AIR HORN!

Good for anything needing sound. This is not electronic, but we bought them with some other details. They are all brand new in boxes.

\$2.50 EA.



ELECTRONIC DOOR GUARD

This is an advance unit using CMOS I.C. and digital parts. You simply mount the unit on the door and the magnetic switch will turn the unit on to make a charming "Ding-Dong" sound when someone comes in. A presetable 3-digit digital security system circuit allows you to set the unit on "guard" when an unexpected person opens the door. The siren alarm will sound and cannot turn off without the correct 3-digit combination. Uses 9V battery (included). Completed unit, not a kit.

\$29.50



THE MOST POPULAR MM5314 CLOCK KIT

Features:

- 12/24 Hours Display
- 50/60 Hz Input
- 6 Digits Bright Orange
- Readouts

Kit includes plastic case, MM 5314 I.C. One set transistor drivers, P.C. Board, gas discharge displays, all other electronic parts and transformer. Catalog no. DC-85P

**SPECIAL PRICE
\$17.95 PER KIT**



9 STEPS LED LEVEL INDICATOR KIT



for most stereo amplifiers

This new project works as a pair of VU meter to indicate the output level of your amplifier from -20dB to +3dB. Kit includes all LED, transistors, electronic components, P.C. Board and instructions.

Easy to build and fun to see.

ONLY \$12.50 EA.

STEREO

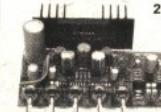


60W + 60W
AMPLIFIER

COMPLETED UNIT—NOT A KIT!

OCL pre amp. & power stereo amp. with bass, middle, treble 3-way tone control. Fully assembled and tested, ready to work. Total harmonic distortion less than 0.5% at full power. Output maximum is 60 watts per channel at 8Ω . Power supply is 24 - 36V AC or DC. Complete unit

"Kit form \$37.50
Power transformer
Assembled \$49.50 ea.
\$ 8.50 ea.



POWER TRANSFORMER \$6.00 EACH

22W + 22W STEREO HYBRID AMPLIFIER KIT

It works in 12V D.C. As Well! Kit includes 1 PC SANYO STK-024 stereo power amp. IC LM 1458 as pre amp, all other electronic parts, PC Board, all control pots and special heat sink for hybrid. Power transformer not included. It produces ultra hi-fi output up to 44 watts (22 watts per channel) yet gives out less than 0.1% total harmonic distortion between 100MHz and 10KHz.

\$32.50 PER KIT

A NEW 80W + 80W COMPLETE STEREO AMPLIFIER

With all tone control and a new design. Bi-Fet Front Amp will be selling next month at \$72.50 ea.

Completed Unit, Not a Kit!
Order Now.

SANYO HYBRID

Audio power amplifiers I.C. Max. hi-fi output power, mini-mum ext. components needed.



15 Watts	STK-028	\$ 8.50
23 Watts	STK-054	\$13.50
30 Watts	STK-056	\$17.50
50 Watts	STK-050	\$26.50
10W + 10W (stereo)	STK-040	\$14.50
15W + 15W (stereo)	STK-041	\$25.50
20W + 20W (stereo)	STK-043	\$31.50

*data sheet comes with purchase

COMPUTER GRADE CAPACITORS

All capacitors are Brand New
Used in standard size
6000MFD 5V \$2.60 EA.
9000MFD 5V \$3.25 EA.
11000MFD 35V \$3.20 EA.
14500MFD 40V \$3.40 EA.
23000MFD 20V \$3.00 EA.
58000MFD 20V \$3.20 EA.
100,000MFD 6V \$2.50 EA.

DIP SWITCHES



(On-Off Contacts)	
4 positions	\$1.50
5 positions	\$1.60
6 positions	\$1.70
7 positions	\$1.70
8 positions	\$1.80
10 positions	\$2.00

ELECTRONIC WHEEL OF FORTUNE KIT!

With 10 numbers split into black and white on dial. The LED turns when you hit the play switch, then it slows down and stops on one number. It sounds like a motor inside, but there is none. Lots of fun and easy to build. Kit comes with nice looking components, P.C. Board and LEDs. Battery not included.



\$12.50

FEATURING... FROM FORMULA International BRIGHT NEW IDEAS!

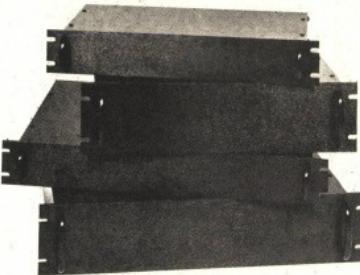
*TIMATRON™ Rack mount type cabinets!

All are of aluminum and machine made to very high-precision quality with sleek, black anodized finish. Front panels come blank and undrilled to allow you to make panels of your own design. For large quantity orders Formula International will丝screen print and drill panel holes at a minimal extra charge.

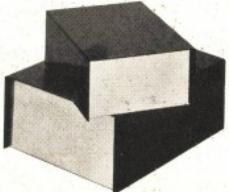
SIZE

19" (W) x 2½" (H) x 12" (D)	\$36.85
19" (W) x 4" (H) x 12" (D)	45.25
19" (W) x 8" (H) x 20" (D)	72.00
16" (W) x 2½" (H) x 8" (D)	26.50
16" (W) x 4" (H) x 8" (D)	33.45
9½" (W) x 2½" (H) x 12" (D)	33.45
9½" (W) x 4" (H) x 12" (D)	24.50
9½" (W) x 4" (H) x 8" (D)	30.25

PRICE



For Large Quantity Order and Special Sizes or colors please contact us direct.
Distributor Inquiries Welcome!



GENERAL PURPOSE INSTRUMENT BOXES . . .

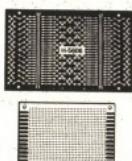
All boxes are made of aluminum. Top is anodized black. Bottom is silver and comes with 4 rubber pedestals.

Part No.

Part No.	Sizes	Price
FTA 421	4½" (W) x 1½" (H) x 2½" (D)	\$2.10 ea.
FTA 452	4" (W) x 2" (H) x 5" (D)	3.50
FTA 572	5¾" (W) x 2¾" (H) x 7" (D)	4.95

UNIVERSAL PROTOBOARDS "Circuit Fit"

All Boards are made of High Quality G10 Fiberglass and Phenolic. Pre-drilled in .042" diameter holes on 0.1" centers with tin plated copper eyelet and finger edge connectors (Single sided) to allow any kind of standard components to fit board.



Part No.	Size	Holes	Fiberglass	Phenolic
U.S.P. 723	2" x 2.8"	529	\$ 1.27	\$.50
U.S.P. 724	2.8" x 3.7"	750	2.42	.80
U.S.P. 725	3.7" x 5.5"	1500	4.89	1.38
U.S.P. 728	7" x 9.6"	6240	19.50	10.40
H-5612	3½" x 6"			1.70
H-5616	3½" x 6"			1.70
H-5606	3¼" x 5"			1.50
H-5602	2½" x 6½"			1.50

MINIMUM ORDER \$10.00. California residents add 6% sales tax and 10% shipping.

Out of state add 15% of total purchase for shipping charges, out of USA and overseas add 25% of total purchase.

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SEND \$1.00 FOR DETAILED CATALOG



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NEW . . . PRE-DRILLED PCB's FOR ALL 100 SERIES KITS

Perforated Boards NOT INCLUDED w/ 100 Series



103 MINI-WINK NEON FLASHER. Random flash pattern. Interesting displays. 6 neon lamps. AC operated.

103	\$2.95
103A (103 w/PCB)	4.60
103B (103 w/PCB,CASE)	6.85



110 ELECTRONIC WHOOPER SIREN. Powerful wailing sound. Dual oscillator circuit. Use with any alarm circuit. Battery not included.

110	\$4.95
110A (110 w/PCB)	6.50
110B (110 w/PCB,CASE)	9.60



117 TUNABLE ELECTRONIC ORGAN. Tunable 7-note scale. Play sing-a-long favorites. Battery not included.

117	\$6.95
117A (117 w/PCB)	8.90
117B (117 w/PCB,CASE)	12.00



120 SIREN/CODE OSCILLATOR. Loud, piercing alarm. Practice Morse code. Battery not included.

120	\$4.20
120A (120 w/PCB)	5.55
120B (120 w/PCB,CASE)	8.65



104 VARIABLE STROBE LIGHT. Great for parties and photography. Variable flash rate. AC operated.

104	\$9.95
104A (104 w/PCB)	14.20
104B (104 w/PCB,CASE)	19.70



126 PROGRAMMABLE DOORBELL. Adjustable rate and pitch for 15 musical notes. Play favorite tunes. 6 IC's. Uses existing transformer and switch.

126	\$16.95
126A (126 w/PCB)	23.70
126B (126 w/PCB,CASE)	29.20

Perforated Boards NOT INCLUDED w/ 100 Series



109 AUTO/HOME BURGLAR

ALARM. Use with car horn or models 110 or 124 sirens. Latching circuit. Battery not included.
109 \$2.25
109A (109 w/PCB) 3.40
109B (109 w/PCB,CASE) 5.00



114 AUDIO AMPLIFIER. High sensitivity, high gain, use as intercom, PA amp, phone pick-up and others, push-pull output. Battery not included.

114	\$6.35
114A (114 w/PCB)	8.90
114B (114 w/PCB,CASE)	12.00

Perforated Boards NOT INCLUDED w/ 100 Series



124 WARBLING SIREN. Two-tone oscillating siren. Loud and penetrating. 2 IC's. For automobile or other 12 volt systems.

124	\$5.65
124A (124 w/PCB)	7.10
124B (124 w/PCB,CASE)	10.20



105 FISH CALLER. Clicking sound imitates distressed fish. Adjustable speed. Battery not included.

105	\$2.95
105A (105 w/PCB)	4.10
105B (105 w/PCB,CASE)	5.70



107 COLOR ORGAN CONTROL — 3 CHANNEL. Over 200W per channel. Separate sensitivity control. Hi-mid-lo frequency response. AC operated.

107	\$9.20
107A (107 w/PCB)	11.85
107B (107 w/PCB,CASE)	14.95



118 TV SCRAMBLER. Tunable to all VHF stations. 30 foot range. Battery not included.

118	\$1.95
118A (118 w/PCB)	2.90
118B (118 w/PCB,CASE)	4.50



122 COMPUTER SOUND EFFECTS GENERATOR. Produces weird, spacey sounds. 4 IC's. Control tone, rate and blip or glide. Battery not included.

122	\$14.95
122A (122 w/PCB)	19.40
122B (122 w/PCB,CASE)	24.90



536 8-TRANSISTOR AM RADIO. Experience jewel-like clarity in sound. The best superheterodyne kit circuit available. SEPARATE LOCAL OSCILLATOR for high sensitivity and excellent selectivity. Unique IF Transformer mounting system. Manual. 9V battery required (not included).



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540 BINARY CLOCK. Handcraft tomorrow's timepiece today. Watch constantly changing patterns of LED's as they display Binary Time. This unique clock project enhances the learning of Digital Logic and the Binary Coding System, as well as offering a beautifully styled conversation piece.

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SERVICE QUESTIONS
continued from page 106

BAD FLYBACK

The flyback circuit on this Sears 528.4174 was out. I replaced it with an exact duplicate, but I still have problems! The output current is very high, the fuse blows, plus many other problems.—D. A. Aynor, SC.

I suggested that the technician run numerous stock tests, including using a Variac on the input, etc. He answered, "The whole problem was a bad new flyback!" I found that the winding between 6 and 8 on the flyback was apparently

causing all the problems. So I tried another new one, and it was bad too! I finally found one that worked. Thanks."

INTERMITTENT POPPING

I've got an intermittent in a Lafayette model LR-1500TA stereo receiver. At odd intervals it emits loud pops and bangs, then stops. This may happen again in half an hour, or a month later! Have you ever run across anything like this before?—G. W., N. Miami, FL.

Often! From your letter, the blast of sound seems to be in both channels at once. And this means the problem should be in something common to both chan-

nels—the DC power supply. I notice this supply has two regulators, one on the +70.7-volt line and one on the +12.45-volt line. Check both these regulators out for possible thermal transistors, or bad solder joints on any of the components. Tap around these circuits to see if this makes things act up.

(Feedback: "Wow! I found the problem. There was a bad solder joint on R253, the 15K resistor in the emitter circuit of Q1, the +70.7-volt regulator. When I tapped it the thing went crazy! Thanks.")

WHERE DOES THE BLUE WIRE GO?

Thanks for the hint you gave me on the Quasar TS-914 chassis. A little choke was open on the high voltage rectifier! Now, I've got one other question. While putting the chassis back, I managed to pull the blue wire loose. This wire goes to the intensity control, but where does it go from there? There's also a gray shielded cable on the control.—J. W., Griffith, IN.

Welcome to the club! I've pulled many leads off and had some troubles too. The shielded lead to the intensity control comes from the cathode of the V16A, the first color IF, and the shield is grounded. Therefore, the blue wire should go from the slider (center terminal) of the control to the grid of the 6DX8 tube, which is the same tube that is used as the first color IF amplifier, pin 8.

R-E

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Transistor Checker



- Completely Assembled -
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The ASI Transistor Checker is capable of checking a wide range of transistors for shorted or open circuits, or out of circuit. To operate, simply plug the probe leads into the socket, insert the transistor into the front panel socket, or connect it with the alligator clips. The unit safely and automatically identifies NPN and PNP transistors, power PNP and NPN transistors. Size 3" x 5" x 1" deep. 9V battery included. No AC power required.

Transa-Check \$29.95 ea.

Custom Cables & Jumpers



DB 25 Series Cables

Part No.	Cable Length	Connectors	Price
DB25P-J-P	1 ft.	1-DP25P-1	\$15.95 ea.
DB25P-S-4	4 ft.	1-DP25P-25	\$16.95 ea.
DB25S-4-S	4 ft.	2-DP25S	\$17.95 ea.

Dip Jumpers

Part No.	Length	Price
DJ14-1	1 ft.	\$1.59 ea.
DJ16-1	1 ft.	\$1.79 ea.
DJ24-1	1 ft.	\$2.79 ea.
DJ14-1/4	1 ft.	\$2.14 ea.
DJ16-1/4	1 ft.	\$2.79 ea.
DJ24-1/4	1 ft.	\$3.19 ea.
DJ24-24	2 ft.	\$2.99 ea.

For Custom Cables & Jumpers, See JAMECO 1979 Catalog for Pricing.

CONNECTORS

25 Pin-D Subminiature

Part No.	PLUG (Meets RS232)	\$2.95
SOCKET (Meets RS232)	\$2.95	
Cable, Cover for DB25 or DB55	\$1.75	

PRINTED CIRCUIT EDGE-CARD

Part No.	Description	Price
150/30	PINS (Solder Eyelet)	\$1.95
150/30	PINS (Wire Wrap)	\$1.95
22/44	PINS (Solder Eyelet)	\$2.95
50/100 (.100 Spacing)	PINS (Wire Wrap)	\$6.95
50/100 (.125 Spacing)	PINS (Wire Wrap)	\$6.95

R681-1 \$9.95

Solar Cells 2x2cm

Part No.	Value	Price
• 0.4 volts		
• 100mA		
• 41 MW		
#SC2x2	\$1.95 ea.	\$3/\$500

Magnetically Activated Switch

Part No.	Description	Price
The #9200-0002	1 single pole normally closed switch. When the circuit is open, this switch is only suitable for use in magnetic doors and windows.	\$2.00
#9200-0002	2/\$1.00	

AC Wall Transformer

Part No.	Input	Output	Price
AC 250	117V/60Hz	12 VAC 250mA	\$3.95
AC 500	117V/60Hz	12 VAC 500mA	\$4.95

Ideal for use with electronic components or supplies of any other type of AC application.

JE200 \$14.95

Regulated Power Supply

Part No.	Model	Input	Output	Price
MM-30K	MM-30K	117V/60Hz	12 VAC 250mA	\$3.95
MM-500	MM-500	117V/60Hz	12 VAC 500mA	\$4.95
MM-200	MM-200	117V/60Hz	12 VAC 200mA	\$3.95
MM-100	MM-100	117V/60Hz	12 VAC 100mA	\$3.95

JE200 \$14.95

INSTRUMENT/CLOCK CASE

Part No.	Description	Price
IN-CC	This case is an injection molded unit that is ideal for use with your own electronic circuit boards. It has dimensions of 4" x 4" in depth by 1-9/16" in height. It comes complete with a red bezel.	\$3.49 each

PART NO: IN-CC \$3.49 each

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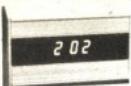
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DB14	Priority Interrupt Control	5-16	\$1.50
DB16	8-Bit Input/Output	5-16	\$1.50
DB24	Clock Generator Driver	3.95	\$1.50
DB32	System Controller/Driver	5-16	\$1.50
DB36	8-Bit ROM (MC6803-R)	14.95	\$1.50
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DB38	Programmable Timer	14.95	\$1.50
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The CT-50 is a versatile and precision frequency counter which will measure frequencies to 60 mHz and up to 600 mHz with the CT-600 option. Large Scale Integration CMOS circuitry and solid state display technology have enabled this counter to match performance found in units selling for over three times as much. Low power consumption (typically 300-400 ma) makes the CT-50 ideal for portable battery operation. Features of the CT-50 include: large 8 digit LED display, RF shielded all metal case, easy pushbutton operation, automatic decimal point, fully socketed IC chips and input protection to 50 volts to insure against accidental burnout or overload. And, the best feature of all is the easy assembly. Clear, step by step instructions guide you to a finished unit you can rely on. Order today!

CT-50, 60 mHz counter kit
CT-50V, 60 mHz counter, wind and tested
CT-600, 600 mHz scalar option: add

CAR CLOCK



The UN-KIT, only 5 solder connections

Here's a super looking, rugged and accurate auto clock which is a snap to build and install. Clock movement is completely self-contained; your solder 3 wires and you're in! Takes about 15 minutes. Display is bright green with automatic brightness control photocell—assures you of a highly readable display, day or night. Comes with mounting hardware and mounting case which can be attached 5 different ways using 2 sided tape. Choice of silver, black or gold case (specify). DC-3 kit, 12 hour format. DC-3 wired and tested. 110V AC adapter.

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12/24 hour clock in a beautiful plastic case features: 6 jumbo RED LED's, high accuracy (1min. mo.), easy 3 wire install, digital time, works with ignition, and super instructions. Optional dimmer automatically adjusts display to ambient light level. DC-11 clock with mig. bracket DM-1 dimmer adapter

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2.50
\$59.95
49.95



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Convert up to 300' to any FM radio. Includes radio and any type of mike. Runs on 3 to 9V. Typical uses: remote microphone, mike preamp stage. FM-1 kit \$2.95 FM-2 kit \$4.95



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Convert any TV to video monitor. Super stable, tuner free. Over 400 runs on 5-15V accepts std. video signal. Best unit on the market! Complete kit: VD-1

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A complete tone decoder on a single PC board. Features: -400-5000 Hz adjustable range via 200 mHz. Frequency selection, 567 IC. Useful for touch-tone decoding, tone burst detection, FSK etc. Can also be used as a tone encoder. Runs on 5 to 12 volts. Complete kit: TD-1

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An interesting kit, small mike picks up sound and converts them to light. The louder the sound, the brighter the light. The circuit, completely assembled, includes mike, runs on 110VAC, controls up to 300 watts. Complete kit: WL-1

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A super sensitive microphone which will pick up a pin drop at 15 feet! Great for monitoring bars, room or office. Super sensitive pickup. Full 2 W rms output, runs on 6 to 15 volts. Uses 8-45 ohm speaker. Complete kit: BH-9

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Complete triple regulated power supply, provides 12, 5, and -12 volts at 200 mA and +5V at 1A. Amp. Excellent load regulation, good noise rejection. Less transformers, requires 6.3V (+ 1A) and 24 VCT. Complete kit: PS-3LT

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\$2.95

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FREQUENCY COUNTER KIT

Outstanding Performance

Incredible Price **\$89.95**

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Frequency range: 0 to 65 mHz, 600 mHz with CT-600
Resolution: 10 Hz, 0.1 sec gate, 1 Hz, 1 sec gate
Readout: 8 digit, 0.4" high LED, direct readout in mHz
Accuracy: adjustable to 0.5 ppm
Stability: 2 ppm over 10° to 40° C. temperature
Power: 110 VAC 5 Watts or 12 VDC ± 400 mA
Size: 6" x 4" x 2", high quality aluminum case, 2 lbs.
ICs: 13 units, all socketed

\$14.95
12.95
15.95

CT-50

89.95	CB-1 Color TV calibrator-stabilizer
159.95	DP-1 DC probe, general purpose probe
29.95	HP-1 High impedance probe, non-loadable

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741 mini dip	12/\$2.00
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1458	.50	7812	.85
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4013	20	7447	65
4013	35	7475	5.00
4049	13.00	7425	5.00
4049	40	749961	1.35
4518	1.25		

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7805	1.75	11C96	1.00
7805	1.75	5314	2.95
7805	3.10	537AB	2.95
7805	3.10	7400	5.00
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FET MPF102	1.20		
LM324	1.00	Jumbo red	9.100
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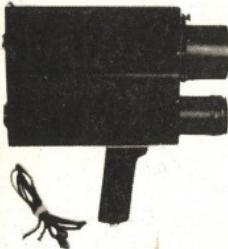
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